Two Parts
10 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 14,032. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TEN PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS

ACCIDENT AT NAVY YARD

DAMAGES AGGREGATING $100,000 CAUSED BY CARELESSNESS.

Caisson at the Gate of the Timber Dry Dock Upturned, the Dock Flooded, and Vessels Torn from Their Moorings—Torpedo Boat Ericsson's Cables Snapped and Her Bow Badly Stove in Against the Great Empty Steel Caisson.

Owing to the carelessness of some one an accident occurred at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday night which caused a damage to Government property of probably over $100,000.

The acident was at the timber dry dock, which was constructed about seven years ago by Simpson Brothers, and which is about 400 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 27 feet deep.

Who was to blame for it is not known, as the officers were very reticent yesterday when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited the navy yard, and all that any of them would say was that the accident was due to carelessness.

The damage to the property was caused by a wave, which, by its extreme force, raised the caisson out of its place and capsized it, allowing the water to rush with tremendous force through the gate into the dry dock, carrying with it the torpedo boat Ericsson and damaging it to a considerable extent.

The Captain's launch was capsized, and is now lying on the bottom of the dry dock, covered by twenty-four feet of water. The monitors Puritan and Terror, which were tied up to a dock near the dry dock, were wrenched from their moorings, the cables holding them being snapped as if they were twine.

It was reported that several men had been drowned, but the men were all on duty yesterday, and one of them said that although he had been in the navy for many years, it was the first time he ever had been chased by a wave. "It almost had me," he said, "but, fortunately, I escaped with my life."

What caused the accident was what the officers were trying to determine yesterday. The most feasible excuse that could be given was that a wave created by the big Sound steamers had rushed in through the narrow channel with tremendous force and had acted as a wedge upon the caisson, prying it up, forcing it out of its place, and capsizing it over into the dry dock.

"When I heard of the accident," said one of the officers, "I visited the dock, and when I saw the wreckage I thought that I would not feel very happy if I had had anything to do with the matter. It was, as any person could easily see, a most unfortunate piece of business. A court of inquiry will be held, and the person whose negligence caused it will be ascertained."

The timber dry dock, which on Saturday was almost dry, there being not more than a foot of water over its bottom, yesterday had twenty-four feet of water in it. It also contained considerable wreckage. There was the Captain's launch, which cost $10,000 when new, lying on the bottom, while the top of the launch which had been wrenched off in the struggle with the water, was lying on the side of the dock.

A sailmaker belonging to T. & A. Walsh of 96 and 98 Water Street, this city, which had an office in Saturday night been moored 200 feet from the dry dock, and a scow with stone ballast, which had also been some distance from the dock, were torn from their fastenings and drawn through the gate of the dock to its extreme end.

The caisson which had been overturned was held from sinking to the bottom by chains that were attached to it and then to a large steam crane that had been brought to the dock to support it.

Small boats that had been in various parts of the basin were floating in the dry dock, and a most desolate appearance presented itself to the spectator. There was wreckage all over the dry dock, which it will take at least a week to clear up.

No person, it appears, was present when the accident took place, and no one could be found who could give an idea as to how the wreckage was drawn through the gate of the dry dock into the dock itself.

The caisson, which is of steel, had been held in place by means of water and stone ballast. It was being repaired, and the Department of Yards and Docks, which had charge of the work, was preparing to take out this ballast and replace it with cement ballast.

The work of raising the old ballast was begun last week, and on Saturday night the caisson was in its proper place, but there was not a stone in it to ballast it. When the stone and water ballast was in the caisson there was at least 200 tons of weight to keep the caisson in place. This 200 tons had been removed, and the only things left to keep the caisson in place were the wooden ties in which the caisson was held.

When the big wave came along it managed to get under the caisson, raised it, gently, then got a firm purchase, and shoved it over into the dock as if it had been a piece of wood.

The great suction that was caused by the water rushing into the dock acted upon the vessels and other articles that were moored in the channel. The monitor Puritan was nearest to the dock, and the big cables that held this vessel in place snapped and the monitor began to approach the gate of the dock. It would have gone crashing into the dock had it not been that a rebounding wave forced it back again to its proper position. The men employed on the Puritan again secured it to the dock before any damage was done to it.

The same wave that carried the Puritan toward the dock also snapped the chains that held the Terror in place, and the Terror was carried toward the dry dock, but was forced back by the rebound of the wave.

The Captain's launch, which had been at least 100 feet from the dock, was drawn by the suction into the dock and was capsized near its upper end. A small portion of the launch's mast could be seen standing out of the water yesterday.

The splendriver and the loaded scow were also drawn from their moorings and carried into the dock.

The torpedo boat Ericsson, which was lying near the dock, was torn from its fastenings, and was hurled with tremendous force against the steel caisson, fully twelve feet of its bow being stove in. The bow was stove in to the collision bulkhead, and the boat's stern was dented.

Navy yard employes managed to get a line to the Ericsson, towed her across the channel and made her fast alongside the Cob Dock. The officials at the yard could not or would not state what amount of damage the torpedo boat sustained.

One of the officers said it had been the intention of the Department of Yards and Docks to begin the work of putting the cement ballast in the caisson to-day.

The Raleigh was the last vessel docked in the timber dry dock. She was taken out about a week ago.

Divers were placed at work yesterday. They went to the bottom of the dry dock to investigate the damage to the caisson.

They made their report to the proper officers, but it was not made public.

Since the accident happened, the work has been transferred from the Department of Yards and Docks, to the Department of Construction. This department will begin to repair the damage to-day.

First the wreckage will be removed from the dock, then the big steam crane will be used to lift the steel caisson, and as soon as it is taken up it will be taken to the granite dry dock, where the necessary repairs will be made. After it is ready to be restored to its proper position it will be lowered, and as soon as the ballast has been put into the caisson pumps will be started and the dock pumped dry, and then the wreckage on the bottom, including the Captain's launch, will be taken out.

The same department will then repair the torpedo boat Ericsson. It is said it will take at least six weeks to repair the damage to the Ericsson that was done in a minute on Saturday night.

One of the officers said it was a fortunate thing that the accident took place when none of the men were at work. Had they been at work it is believed that they all would have been killed. At the time there were men on the Puritan, the Captain's launch, and on the stone-laden scow. They all managed to get away in safety, and at once alarmed the officers.

The work of taking out the ballast on the caisson was in charge of Chief Engineer White. The Chief of the Department of Yards and Docks is A. G. Menocol, but he is away on leave of absence, and of course escapes all blame in the matter.

The fact that orders have been given taking the matter out of the hands of the Department of Yards and Docks, and placing it in the Department of Construction shows there is considerable feeling in the matter, and it is likely that a court of inquiry will be ordered to-day.

The officer who gave the information to the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES said it was impossible to give any estimate as to how much each vessel had been damaged, but that it would be safe to say the total damage would not fall short of $100,000.

"I don't know whether any caisson was ever left without ballast before," said the reporter's informant, "but I do not think there is another such case on record. I also am of the opinion that any civilian would have known better than to leave a caisson in such a condition without making some provision to keep the caisson down in case a big storm should arise. I am glad that I am not responsible for this accident."

HANGED AND SHOT THREE.

Mob Took Alleged Murderers from Jail and Lynched Them.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Jules Gueymaud, a storekeeper in St. Charles Parish, last Wednesday night was assassinated while standing on his front porch. A Sicilian named Lorenzo Saladino was known to have a grudge against Gueymaud, and he was suspected of the crime. Circumstantial and other evidence caused his arrest Friday.

The Sheriff had great difficulty in preventing the people from lynching Saladino then and there. The Sheriff secretly conveyed the prisoner to Hahnville, the county seat, and placed him in jail. This structure is a new brick building, and was guarded by a negro night watchman, who has performed the duty for several years. Two other Italians named Decino and Angelo Marcuso were confined in the jail for the murder of an aged Spaniard on one of the plantations.

A mob of about fifty persons, well armed, surprised the guard about midnight last night, battered down the doors of the jail, and took out the three Italians. The prisoners cried and begged for mercy, but the crowd took them to a stable a short distance away, gave them two minutes in which to pray, and then strung all three of them up by their necks to the rafters.

The crowd stood around a few minutes until the bodies ceased to struggle and then opened fire from their rifles on the dangling forms, literally riddling them with bullets. The lynchers then quickly dispersed.

The news of the lynching spread like wildfire, and by daylight a great crowd had gathered where the three lynched men were still hanging. It is said the lynching party came from St. Gabriel, the former home of Gueymaud, but no member of it was recognized.

TROLLEY ACCIDENTS IN BROOKLYN.

Cars Jump Tracks, Are in Collision, and Hurt Passengers.

Trolley Car No. 131 of the Nassau Line jumped the track at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning and ran into the gutter. Max Bahr, twenty-seven years old, of 51 Fifth Avenue, this city, was thrown out of the car. His left leg was fratured and he was taken to the Norwegian Hospital. Several other passengers were injured, but they refused to give their names to the police, and were taken home for medical treatment.

Trolley Car No. 601 of the Third Avenue line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company ran into United States Mail Wagon No. 225 at Third Avenue and Third Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. The horse attached to the mail wagon had his hind legs severely cut, and his harness was broken.

Trolley Car No. 157 of the Nassau Line, at Rogers Avenue and Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, was in collision with a wagon driven by James Rawles, fifty-one years old, of 76 Fulton Street. Rawles was thrown out, receiving severe injuries to his head and back. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken home.

Joseph Young, twenty-three years old, of 229 Pearl Street, this city, was a passenger on a Nassau Line car at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. At Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, he startled the other passengers by taking a revolver from his pocket and firing it twice. He was arrested and locked up in the Fourth Avenue Station.

WOMAN BESET BY HIGHWAYMEN.

She Was Choked and Her Purse Was Taken in Hudson Street.

Miss Annie Wheeler yesterday morning in the Centre Street Court charged Joseph Morris and John Ragan, both truckmen living in Brooklyn, with having robbed her.

Miss Wheeler said she was passing through Hudson Street Saturday evening, and when near Thomas Street the prisoners jumped out and one caught her by the throat while the other seized her purse, containing $2.

The highwaymen then got on Ragan's truck and attempted to drive away, but Policeman Honmer of the Leonard Street Station, who had witnessed the affair, jumped on the truck and arrested them. The purse was found on the floor of the truck, where the men had dropped it.

Magistrate Wentworth held them in $1,000 each for examination to-day.

Ragan and Morris denied the charge, and said the woman gave them the purse and its contents to deliver to a woman in Brooklyn who was to meet them.

SIXTEEN EXCURSIONISTS DROWN.

Steamer on the Spree Ran into It and Sank It.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—An accident occurred to-day on the River Spree, near this city, by which sixteen pleasure seekers were drowned. A party had gone out on the river on an excursion and were proceeding to a woods near the shore, where dinner was to be eaten, when one of the steamers plying on the river ran into the boat of the excursionists, crushing it so badly that it almost immediately sank.

The steamer was stopped and every effort was made to save the people who were struggling in the water, but, despite this, sixteen persons, principally young men and girls, were drowned.

Secretary Herbert at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 9.—The torpedo boat Cushing came to anchor off Agawam Point about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and a few minutes later Secretary Herbert came ashore in his launch, and called on the President. He remained a short time, and it was given out at Gray Gables to-night that his call was purely social. The Cushing, later in the day, steamed down the bay for Newport and New-York. Richard Watson Gilder spent the day at Gray Gables.

Coasting Steamer on the Rocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The coasting steamer St. Paul, owned by Goodall, Perkins & Co. of San Francisco, while en route from San Pedro to this port, ran on the rocks near the entrance of Monterey Bay this morning and will prove a total loss. Her passengers, about fifty in number, were safely landed without incident, and will reach San Francisco by train to-night. It is not expected that any portion of the vessel's cargo will be saved.

A Tarantula in the Store.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 9.—While cleaning his father's store yesterday, Fritz Henry caught a tarantula. It measures about six inches in diameter. It is supposed that it was brought to the store in a box of Bermuda onions or in a bunch of bananas.

HE DIED WHILE WRITING

VAILLANT WROTE TILL THE POISON HE HAD TAKEN ACTED.

In His Last Words He Charged Others with Machinations Against Him—Was a Civil Engineer Who Lost His Position, and Had Suffered from the Heat—His Body Found After It Had Been Lifeless Two or Three Days.

George A. Vaillant, a civil engineer, was found dead in bed at 29 Bank Street, where he boarded, yesterday morning. It was at first thought that he had died from the heat, but a letter was found which Vaillant had written while dying from the effects of a dose of laudanum which he had taken to kill himself.

The letter was dated at midnight of last Thursday. Death is believed to have resulted from the poison soon afterward, and the body lay undiscovered until yesterday. The letter is somewhat rambling. It begins by bequeathing the suicide's body to any allopathic medical college which may desire it for scientific purposes, and asking that the remains be cremated by the college.

"I already feel the effects of the poison (laudanum) which I have taken," the letter continues, "and must be short."

Vaillant gives as his principal reason for suicide that he was unjustly discharged by the Dutton Pneumatic Lock and Engineering Company of 68 Broadway, by whom he had been employed for five months. He was discharged, he says, because of the "machinations" of two draughtsmen in the employ of the company, but whose names he does not give. One of these draughtsmen, he says, was actuated by feelings of rivalry and National enmity. Vaillant was a Frenchman. The other, he says, had an idea that Vaillant was employed by the "secret police" for the purpose of watching him. These two bore false tales to Mr. Dutton, the head of the company.

Vaillant says that he impaired his health while employed by the firm, through working twelve hours a day.

Another reason Vaillant gives for his suicide is, that between the years 1882 and 1889, he was abused by his relatives and family, and made a pariah of by them. They induced his wife to leave him, he says.

Vaillant names James Snowden Bell of Pittsburg, Penn., and his brother, Alfred M. Vaillant, of 20 Rue d'Anjou, Paris, as his executors. He leaves his effects, which consist of mathematical instruments and books, to his daughter, whose name and address he does not give. Vaillant was fifty-five years old.

Walter Hart, who, with his wife, maintains the "furnished-room" house at 29 Bank Street, says that Vaillant came to the house about eight months ago. He appeared to be a man of education and good breeding. He had no callers, and was of exclusive habits, spending all of his time while in the house in his room, and holding no communication with other lodgers. He paid the rent for his room promptly and made no trouble.

Hart professed to be ignorant whether or not Vaillant was married or had any family. He said further that his lodger had never shown any tendency to despondency. He attributed Vaillant's act to the extreme hot weather. For six weeks or so past, Vaillant had seemed to be unwell, and during the hot weather of last week had more than once remarked that he did not think he could stand the hot weather any longer. He had been unable to sleep, and was restless and nervous.

Hart said further that the impression of the police that the dead body had been lying in the room for two or three days was erroneous. "Although," he said, "the slip found in his room announcing his intention of taking his life was dated Aug. 6, I think it was written yesterday, and that in his mental distress he confused the date. He came into the house late on Friday night or early on Saturday morning. He was not seen during the day yesterday, but was heard moving about his room last evening. I am satisfied he took his life last night, for the body had the appearance of one who had recently died."

HANGED HIMSELF FOR THE HEAT.

Was Two Weeks from Russian Poland and Could Not Stand It.

Lewis Rumper, a fifteen-year-old boy employed in the bakeshop of John Schwartz, at 20 Clinton Street, committed suicide by hanging himself with a leather strap from a water pipe in the cellar of the bakeshop early yesterday morning. Coroner Fitzpatrick gave a permit for the removal of the body to an undertaker's establishment at 191 Delancey Street.

Rumper was a native of Russian Poland, and arrived in this city two weeks ago. Joseph Covell of 116 Willett Street, with whom the dead boy lodged, said: "I think he was discouraged by the heat. He came from a country where they seldom have hot days. Coming right into this hot climate and working in a bakeshop was too much for him. He had no quarrel with any one."

FROM HAWAII FOR MILLIONS.

P. C. Jones on His Way to Float a Loan for $3,300,000.

HONOLULU, Aug. 2.—P. C. Jones left by the steamship Peru for the United States, where he goes to float the Hawaiian loan of $3,500,000 authorized by the Government after the defeat of the original Refunding bill of Minister Damon, introduced into the last Legislature.

While the hope generally is expressed here that the loan may be successfully floated in the United States, yet many think the Refunding bill mentioned would, had it been passed, have been much better for Hawaii from a financial standpoint than the proposed loan. It is said by some that the Minister of Finance and his Refunding bill were both set aside to favor the local moneyed men, who, it is charged, have somewhat more commercial than national patriotism.

The work of the court-martial of Capt. Good is finished, and a transcript of the evidence was placed in the hands of the authorities Aug. 1. The decision of the court will probably be announced in the next few days. The breakdown of the main specification of Col. McLane against Capt. Good, that of removing or abetting the removal of sights from the battery, left the court somewhat at sea, and the conclusion to be reached cannot even be guessed at.

KILLED THIRTY CHRISTIANS.

Mussulman Butchery at Anopolis—Priest Burned Alive.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that a body of Mussulmans yesterday butchered thirty unarmed Christians, within the precincts of the monastery at Anopolis, near Candia. One priest was burned alive.

The correspondent adds that Col. Abdullah, a Kurd, who is now in Macedonia, will supersede Hassan Pasha, Governor of Candia.

Express Robbery in Georgia.

WARESVILLE, Ga., Aug. 9.—Robbers made a big raid here last night. The safe of the Southern Express and the safes of two stores were blown open and robbed. Much valuable merchandise was taken out of the stores. The robbers fastened the doors to the rooms above the stores where the clerks slept, and before they could be opened the robbers had escaped. They are being pursued now by bloodhounds.

WONDERFUL CHICAGO SWINDLERS.

Police Believe They Have Men Who Have Stolen $750,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—By the arrest last night of the principals, one of the worst combinations of swindlers that has ever preyed on the American public, and whose operations have extended over many years and invaded many States, has, it is confidently believed, been broken up. Acting on information from Postal Inspector J. J. Larmour, who has been working on the case at New-York for some time, that he had located two members of the combination and would arrest them at once, James F. McClure, William Thomas, and J. I. Tallman were last night taken into custody, on the charge of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. Their New-York confederates are William H. McClure and Dr. John Craig.

For years these men, it is alleged, have conducted fraudulent schemes of various kinds under different firm names, seldom remaining long in any one locality, and have filched, it is believed, fully $750,000 from their dupes.

The earlier operations of the gang were in connection with a lottery scheme at Kansas City, Mo., and later on in pretended connection with the Louisiana Lottery. Lately they have been engaged in so-called "bucket-shop" business in this city, using various aliases, among them being "Patterson & Co.," "Craig & Co." "Thomas & Co." and have also engaged in the sale of bogus mining stocks to a large extent.

The running to earth of these alleged swindlers was the work of John Hill, Jr., Chairman of the Civic Federation Gambling Committee and Vice President of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Major James E. Stuart of the Postal Inspection Service.

The three men arrested here were taken before United States Commissioner Humphrey and bound over for trial.

Alleged New-Jersey Partners.

Dr. John Craig and William H. McClure were arrested at Seaside Park, N. J., yesterday, and were taken to the Hudson County Jail.

They are charged with being concerned, with James F. McClure, William A. Thomas, and John I. Talman, now under arrest in Chicago, with grain and mining swindles in Chicago and this city. They will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Lindsley Rowe to-day.

DROWNED IN LAKE AND RIVER.

A Fourteen-Year-Old Girl in Champlain—Fatal Yachting Trip.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Miss Marion Burnham, fourteen years old, daughter of William A. Burnham of Boston, was accidentally drowned in Lake Champlain, near Westport, this afternoon. She was bathing and went beyond her depth. Miss Maggie Moulder, a nurse, who accompanied her, and who went to her assistance, was also drowned.

CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 9.—A drowning accident happened to-day at Alexandria Bay, in the St. Lawrence River, by which Burton Wayland of Watertown, N. Y., lost his life. Wayland and a companion were sailing in a skiff, when the boat capsized, and the former, who could swim, was drowned. The other young man, who could not swim, clung to the boat and was saved. The body has not yet been found.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Aug. 9.—Frank Yerrington, James Butrick, W. M. Maneke, and Martin Manning were drowned this afternoon while bathing in the lake. The bodies of Yerrington, Butrick, and Maneke have been recovered. Yerrington's wife was bathing with him when he was drowned.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Thomas Kay of Oswego Falls was drowned this afternoon while swimming in Lake Neahtawanta.

Brooklyn Boy Drowned.

William Brown, ten years old, of 470 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, while bathing at the foot of Clinton Street yesterday afternoon, was seized with cramps and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered.

SAID SHE WAS PUSHED OVERBOARD

John J. Byrne and Jeremiah Sullivan Under Arrest on Suspicion.

John J. Byrne of 75 Ninth Avenue and Jeremiah Sullivan of 813 Greenwich Avenue were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on the charge of being suspicious characters. They are suspected of having thrown a woman off the dock at Thirteenth Street and North River and allowing her to drown.

Sullivan and Byrne called at the Charles Street Station about 2 o'clock and reported that they believed a woman had been thrown off the dock.

Policeman Fern began an investigation. He found a man named William Lynch, who said he had heard a woman scream several times. About daylight Fern found Byrne walking up and down the dock as though looking for something he had lost. He began to question Byrne, and the latter finally acknowledged that the woman had come to the dock where he and Sullivan were sitting with several men. A quarrel ensued, and during the struggle the woman was pushed into the water. Byrne was taken to the station house, and Sullivan was arrested at his home. The body of the woman was recovered shortly afterward. It was found at the foot of Sixteenth Street.

In court yesterday morning Byrne and Sullivan testified that the woman had jumped into the river. The two men were held without bail for examination to-day.

FOUGHT FOR ANNIE FLEISHER.

Joseph Gesesky Won the Girl, but Was Arrested for the Fight.

Joseph Green, twenty years old, of 142 Suffolk Street, and Joseph Gesesky, twenty-two years old, of 156 Suffolk Street, were prisoners in the Essex Market Court yesterday because of their affection for Annie Fleisher, eighteen years old, daughter of Cuban parents, of 136 Suffolk Street.

The two were rivals for her hand, and, while she smiled on both, she said she loved Gesesky best. There was intense jealousy between the two men, which culminated in a fight Saturday night in front of the girl's home, of which she was a witness. Green got the worst of the encounter, but escaped further punishment by the intervention of friends, who rescued him and he ran away.

He returned to call on the girl four hours after. Gesesky was keeping guard at the door, and started in to give Green another whipping. Detective Cohen of the Eldridge Street Station interrupted the fight and placed both men under arrest.

In court Gesesky found a fair defender in the girl, who said that Green was a coward, and that she loved Gesesky. She asked the Judge to let him go, but he was held for examination to-day.

REQUIRED TO PROVE OWNERSHIP.

Mrs. Thompson Was Refused Her Property, Which a Thief Took.

Samuel Weller of 212 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City, who was caught by Policeman Moxon of the West One Hundredth Street Station Saturday in the act of picking a woman's pocket, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court again yesterday, and prevailed upon Magistrate Mott to postpone his case again till to-day.

Mrs. Sarah Thompson of 24 Park Place, whose pocket he picked, was anxious to get her pocketbook back, but the Magistrate told her she would have to wait till to-day. Although Weller was seen to take the purse from her pocket, Magistrate Mott told her she would have to prove ownership.

ALDRIDGE BOOM GROWING

THE ANTI-PLATT MEN PREPARING TO BOLT HIS NOMINATION.

The Friends of Lieut. Gov. Saxton Believe He Will Be Second on the First Ballot and May Be Nominated—Col. Woodruff After the Second Place—Many Sunday Callers on Mr. Platt—Men in Both Parties for Sound Money.

Those politicians who had the energy to discuss anything except the hot weather, as they sat on the hotel piazzas at Manhattan Beach yesterday, turned to the Gubernatorial fight in this State.

To be sure, there was the usual mention of the National situation, but as all who were there were sound-money men, there was little chance for an argument. There were Democrats and Republicans there, and in a year when ordinary conditions exist, and the parties are arrayed on the usual issues, the gathering would have afforded opportunity for a good debate on National politics, but this year Democrats and Republicans of prominence in this section are substantially a unit on National issues.

Mr. Platt was on the piazza, as usual, on Sunday afternoons. Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg was there on his accustomed Sunday pilgrimage, and speaker Hamilton Fish, who is hot after the Gubernatorial nomination, found it convenient to allow the same breeze which fanned Mr. Platt to cool his own brow, which has been growing too hot for comfort, as the selection of Aldridge delegates has been announced in Putnam County. Col. Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn, who is after the second place on the State ticket, was there for the fourth consecutive Sunday since Mr. Platt began his Summer abode there. This made a pretty good array of Republican talent.

For Democrats there were ex-Mayor Smith Ely, District Attorney John R. Fellows, who is as much of a gold man and as far from supporting Bryan as Mr. Platt, and Bourke Cockran, who is going to do some talking in behalf of sound money during the campaign.

All these were in evidence at one and the same time, and the casual visitors watched with interest as Mr. Platt and Bourke Cockran got together, evidently discussing points of mutual interest.

On the Gubernatorial situation among the Republicans, the thing which strikes the average observer of political affairs is the wholesale way in which George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, has been gathering in delegates. Mr. Aldridge is an expert in so managing the affairs of the canals as to strengthen himself among the machine politicians. He has several million dollars to spend in improving the canal system of the State, and, according to reports from "up the State," about every town within hailing distance of a canal holds Aldridge caucuses.

Mr. Platt's friends say that he is keeping his hands off of the contest as between Fish and Aldridge. Mr. Aldridge is all that the most ardent machinist could desire. He is for the machine first, last, and all the time, and his chief exploits during his term as Superintendent have been in the line of building up the Platt machine.

Mr. Fish has of late been just as good a machine man, but this period of continuous service has not been as long. Mr. Platt has not told any one whether he prefers Aldridge or Fish, and some say the Aldridge boom has reached such proportions that Mr. Platt, even, would have difficulty in stopping it.

Controller Roberts does not like Mr. Aldridge, having had several official clashes with him within two years, and being an anti-Platt man.

His talk of a bolt if Aldridge is nominated has found a responsive chord in the hearts of some of those who are making a fight against Mr. Platt under the name of the McKinley League. They are expecting to make all the trouble they are capable of at the State Convention. It is their programme to hold separate primaries, sent contesting delegates to the convention, and there, the occasion seems to warrant it, after they have been thrown out of the gathering bolt. They would like to see Lieut. Gov. Saxton nominated for Governor, and Mr. Saxton has a very respectable following outside of the anti-Platt men. Some of the strongest organization men in the State are for him, and he will go into the convention probably with the second largest following of all the candidates. His friends are claiming that he will lead on the first ballot, the organization men being so divided among Fish, Aldridge, Wadsworth, Ellsworth, Palmer, and whoever else may be the favorite son of some county.

The Saxton men point to the convention that nominated Morton as evidence of the Lieutenant Governor's hold on the Republicans of the State. He was not the choice of the organization then, and Mr. Platt was unable to bring the convention into line on any one of a half dozen men who were mentioned. While the contest for Mr. Morton's running mate was all in the air, the convention broke away from the organization leaders, refused to adjourn for a conference, and nominated Mr. Saxton.

Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh inclines to the belief that something of this sort will happen in the convention this year.

RACE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Three Negroes Killed, Eight Wounded, Others Banished.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Aug. 9.—The race war in Polk County has broken out in earnest, and as a result of the first battle three negroes are dead, eight wounded, and many have been run out of the county by the whites. Several negroes have passed through this place, who were forced to leave the county, and they bring news of a pretty bad condition of affairs.

The trouble is between white and black laborers employed on the grading works of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway, near Horatio, Ark. The white laborers are determined that the negroes shall not work on the road, and are being backed up by citizens of the county, who have armed themselves for the purpose of running the negroes out.

A lot of Italian, Swedish, and Hungarian laborers, together with a number of natives, made a raid Thursday night on a camp occupied by negro laborers, and three of the latter were killed outright, several others wounded, and a number fled in terror. The names of the killed are not known. Several of the leaders of the raid have been arrested.

ASKED IF IT WAS HOT ENOUGH.

A Street Fight Followed and John Carroll Was Stabbed.

Joseph Bellini, forty-three years old, of 509 West Broadway was standing at the corner of Bleecker and Macdougal Streets at 2 o'clock yesterday morning when two of his Italian friends came along and in the soft language of the country asked if it was hot enough for him. The Italians were soon fiercely fighting.

The row gathered a crowd, and this enraged Bellini even more. He began slashing at the spectators with a large jackknife. John A. Carroll of 3 Hancock Street was struck on the top of the head and received a wound fully three inches long. Policeman Klan of the Mercer Street Station arrived just then and chased the Italians. The two who began the trouble escaped, but Bellini was caught after a short chase, and the open knife was found in his pocket. Carroll preferred a charge of felonious assault against him and he was locked up. Carroll's wound was sewed up by an ambulance surgeon.

Bellini pleaded not guilty in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and Magistrate Deuel held him for further examination.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.

Hughes's Efforts to Keep Cool Cost Him His Life.

John Hughes, twenty-five years old, of 202 East Ninety-eighth Street, fell from the roof of his house early yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

Janitor Fromme of the five-story tenement at that number came running out to Policeman Bowey of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, in the street, about 1 o'clock, and said that somebody had fallen from the top of the building into a courtyard at the side of the tenement, and in the rear of the buildings that front on Third Avenue.

A small wooden door leads from Ninety-eighth Street into this court, which is about twenty feet wide, and paved with concrete. Policeman Lowey broke in the door and went inside. He found the crushed body of Hughes lying in his blood and covered by clothing from a wash line he had broken in his fall.

A little while before the accident Janitor Fromme met Hughes in the hallway of the house coming in with a pail of beer. James Kipp, who lives in the house, and his friend, William Crimmins, of 102 East Seventy-sixth Street, were asleep on the roof when Hughes fell. They saw Hughes drinking beer about half an hour before his body was found.

A brick wall, eighteen inches high, and coped with stone about a foot in width, is at the edge of the roof next the court. Hughes must have been lying or sitting upon this wall. Saturday night a woman whose windows look out upon the court from the row of buildings on Third Avenue, saw Hughes lying on this coping. She called to him that he would roll over and be killed. He answered that that wouldn't cost the neighborhood much.

The body was taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and later was removed to his home on the top floor of the tenement, where he lived with his father and mother.

Morris Muschaes's Fatal Fall.

Morris Muschaes, forty years old, was found about 11:30 o'clock last Saturday night, at the foot of the embankment at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, by Patrolman Daniel J. Sullivan. He was suffering from internal injuries, supposed to have been sustained by a fall from the top of the embankment, which is about twelve feet high. An ambulance was called from the Manhattan Hospital, but when it arrived, Muschaes was dead. His body was removed to the Morgue.

Falling Scaffold Injures Two Men.

While James Evans of 70 Randolph Street, Brooklyn, and Henry Chappel of 157 West Thirty-first Street, were whitewashing in Altman's new building, at the corner of Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, the scaffolding upon which they stood, broke, and they fell to the ground. Evans sustained a sprain of the left ankle, and several of Chappel's ribs are supposed to be broken. The two men were taken to the New-York Hospital in an ambulance.

Fell from a Fire Escape.

Lewis Citron, eleven months old, while sleeping on a fire-escape with his father, at 745 Sixth Street, yesterday morning, fell to the ground, a distance of two stories. The child died at the New-York Hospital shortly after being taken there.

TRAIN RUNS INTO A TROLLEY.

Three Persons Badly Injured, Car Smashed, and Engine Disabled.

A collision between a railroad train and a trolley car, by which three persons were seriously injured, the trolley wrecked, and the locomotive disabled, occurred at Homestead Station, North Bergen, last night.

Trolley Car No. 102, crowded with passengers, left the Jersey City, Hoboken and Rutherford Station, in Hoboken, at 7:30 o'clock. It reached the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad crossing at Homestead at 8:02 o'clock. A west-bound train from Jersey City was then due.

Just as the trolley car reached the crossing the trolley pole slipped from the feed wire, and the car was brought to a full stop directly on the crossing. At the same time the lights went out, leaving the car in darkness. At that moment the New-York, Susquehanna and Western train came in sight. Its engineer, Edward Kelly, was slowing down, or the consequences might have been more disastrous.

George Robert, the conductor, and Frank Simmons, the motorman, seeing that a collision was inevitable, shouted to the passengers on the trolley to jump off.

All obeyed the order but two persons. They were Johnson Conkling, seventy-two years old, of 217 Monmouth Street, Jersey City, and Adeline, his wife, sixty years old. They were unable to get out of the car, both being infirm.

The engine struck the trolley car, knocking it from the track and leaving it a hopeless wreck. When Mr. and Mrs. Conkling were extricated from the debris they were found to be seriously injured. They were taken to Kennell's Hotel, where they were attended by Dr. White, who said that the only thing against their recovery was their age.

When the engine struck the car Edward Kelly, the engineer, was thrown out of the cab and badly injured. He was put on a train going east and taken to Jersey City, where he was sent to the City Hospital.

The cowcatcher and pilot of the engine were smashed and the train was delayed until another engine could be sent from Jersey City to take it to its destination.

WANT TO BUY THE OLYMPIA.

A Reported Offer from the Owners of the London Alhambra.

It is stated that the managers of the Alhambra Theatre, one of the largest and most famous theatres in London, have their eyes on Hammerstein's Olympia, and that a representative is already on the way to negotiate for it. Mr. Hammerstein is reported to have said that he refused an offer of $3,000,000 from the Empire Company of London last May.

The liberal bids of American managers have brought over many of the best performers from London music halls, and it would seem that the managers had determined to retaliate by having a theatre of their own in this city.

The Olympia was opened last November, and is the largest building in this country devoted exclusively to amusements. It comprises a roof garden, music hall, and a theatre, and cost $2,500,000.

Mr. Hammerstein was out of town yesterday and no one was found who was able to speak for him.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Daniel Morris of Atlantic City, N. J., has made a donation of $25,000 in cash, besides negotiable securities worth about $20,000 more, for the purpose of building a Catholic orphan asylum and industrial school for boys, on the one-hundred-and-eighty-acre farm at Hopewell, which the late Bishop O'Farrell bought some years ago, with the hope of being able to carry out the very project for which Mr. Morris has made his gift.

—The "Baker boys," at Kirby Knob, Jackson County, Ky., a day or two ago offered some indignity to "Uncle Batty." Reese, Reese's sons met the "Baker boys" afterward and opened fire on them with rifles. The Bakers replied with revolvers. One of the Bakers and one of the Reese boys were wounded, fatally.

—Policemen in Baltimore were attracted to the house at 11 North Amity Street yesterday by a woman's screams. They found Richard M. Lyons standing over the body of his stepdaughter, Miss Jennie Shipley, aged twenty-two years, sledge hammer in hand. He had crushed the woman's skull.

—Hugh Penny, once a famous jockey, was shot Saturday at the race track at Dubuque, Iowa, by Harry Sayre of Middleport, Ohio, who refused him a mount. Penny's wounds are serious.

—Leopoldo Secundo, an Italian, aged about thirty-five years, was shot yesterday at Canajoharie, N. Y., by Joseph Aldi and two other Italians, and died a few hours afterward.

—Jordan, Ky., was wiped out by fire early yesterday morning. Not a business house is left standing.

HEAT KILLED SIXTY-ONE

Of the Number Forty-five Were Persons in This City.

IN BROOKLYN WERE ELEVEN DEATHS

Three Deaths in Hudson County, Not Including Bayonne, Which Increased List by Two.

RECORD MADE BY THE THERMOMETER

Shower and Windstorm at Night Bring Some Relief—Only Part of Manhattan Island Gets Rain.

There was no abatement of the heat yesterday until 11 o'clock P. M., when there came a wild westerly gale and a fierce electrical storm, after a dead and trying calm of five hours.

A peculiarity of this change of weather was that, while streets up town were deluged, not a drop of rain fell below Twenty-third Street.

There were forty-five deaths from heat in this city yesterday, and over fifty prostrations. This furnishes parallels of the results of the torrid spell in the area of high temperature. In Hudson County, N. J., there were three deaths and a number of prostrations in Brooklyn there were eleven deaths and over twenty prostrations.

The Dead.

Deaths from the heat were reported yesterday as follows:

ATWATER, DAVID, fifty-eight years old, died at his home, 109 West

cured, of 106 West Thirty-fifth Street; prostrated at Fifty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

HEMINGWAY, Dr. WILLIAM H., thirty-three years old, of 205 East Seventeenth Street; prostrated at 304 Bowery; St. Vincent's Hospital.

HENDERSON, ROBERT, thirty-five years old; unknown residence; taken from Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

KANE, JOHN, forty-seven years old; prostrated at residence, 720 Washington Street, attended at same.

KANE, ANDREW, twelve years old; prostrated at 722 East Ninth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

KELLY, JOHN, forty-one years old, of 321 Third Avenue; prostrated at Long Bridge Ferry; taken home in a cab.

LAMPERT, JOHN, forty years old, of 340 East Fifty-fifth Street; prostrated at stable, 425 East Fifty-second Street; Flower Hospital.

LEVINE, ANNIE, thirty-one years old, of 201 East Twenty-first Street; prostrated at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, while riding on elevated car; Presbyterian Hospital.

MEIGNAN, JOHN, 50 years old, prostrated at residence, 5 Monroe Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

MEYER, GALL, CHARLES, forty-five years old; prostrated at 151 Am terdam Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

MCFADDEN, THOMAS, thirty-five years old, of 315 East Forty-fourth Street; prostrated on the Interborough Railroad; bound to College road; Harlem Hospital.

MCGOWAN, MARTIN, thirty-five years old, of 1,000 Seventeenth Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

MCGRIFFY, WALTER, thirty-nine years old; prostrated at his residence, 515 Second Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

MEYER, OTTO, WILLIAM, twenty-three years old, of 1,307 Lexington Avenue; prostrated at residence; taken to hospital.

MILLIGAN, GEORGE S., of the East Twenty-second Precinct Police Station, prostrated while on post at Eighty-sixth Street and Eighteenth Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

O'BRIEN, JOHN A., thirty-three years old, of 207 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, prostrated in Park second Street and Third Avenue; taken to Flower Hospital.

PLUNKETT, THOMAS, fifty-six years old, of 1,000 East Sixty-first Street, prostrated at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Third Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

PRAWNOWESKI, LOUIS, SAM, twenty-five years old, of 604 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, taken from his home.

RICHARDS, JOHN, fifty years old, of 125 West Thirty-first Street; prostrated while at work in Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue; New-York Hospital.

RYAN, PATRICK, forty years old, of 231 Rutgers Street; prostrated at 600 Sixth Avenue; Flower Hospital.

RYAN, PATRICK, forty years old, of 867 Second Avenue; prostrated at 600 Sixth Avenue; Flower Hospital.

RYAN, PATRICK, forty years old, of 207 East Fifteenth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

RUTAN, JOHN, 40 years old, prostrated at Manhattan Square; Presbyterian Hospital.

SCHMIDT, N., 1,000 East Fifty-seventh Street, prostrated at corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

SCHMIDT, WILLIAM,

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ENGLAND'S VIRGIN QUEEN.

THE COURTSHIPS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. A History of the Various Negotiations for Her Marriage. By Martin A. S. Hume. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

Should one try to write history, and wish to be precise as to an individual, say a King or a Queen, then he may be obliged at times to call a spade a spade. As far, then, as Queen Elizabeth is concerned, that she was not a virtuous woman Mr. Martin A. S. Hume shows. Perhaps the author somewhat minces his words, or is guarded in his expressions, but when Alençon had Stubler for his Ambassador, and the correspondence between Simier and Queen Elizabeth is read, Mr. Hume writes: "It is almost impossible to believe in the innocence of the Queen's relations with Simier."

Elizabeth's debut was unfortunate. What her escapades with Lord Seymour were when she was still a girl will never be exactly known. As Princess and Queen, Elizabeth was a great actress, and "virtuous indignation, real and assumed, was always one of her favorite weapons." No one will ever explain what were her temptations when she was still a girl, and how she was surrounded with toils she could scarce escape.

Freed by chance almost from this early entanglement, then for many years afterward—from, say, 1559 to 1583—went on the long juggle, which had for ostensible conclusion the marriage of the Queen. The hand of Elizabeth had been offered to all around, from the paw of Ivan the Terrible to the claws of those who sprang from the Moabean tigress. It was all a high-class comedy. Sometimes Elizabeth, if the suitor were very young and princely, may have had her passions aroused, but she always found reasons at the last moment why she declined an alliance. She always was backing out. Why should she not amuse herself, when there was Leicester at home?

All the episodes in this volume begin and end in the same way. The story is a continuous one of intrigue, when Spaniards or French or Austrians try to get the better of the Queen. Often religion enters into the matter, and for the saving of English souls the Spaniard would have mated with Elizabeth, so as to force England to be Catholic. The aim of France was to obtain money and to thwart Spain.

The Anjou and Alençon suits have a tiresome sameness, both instigated by that "Jezabel of our age," as Philip Sydney is not afraid to tell the Queen. For saying about the same thing, or printing it, poor Stubbs was called "lewde and seditious," and his right hand was chopped off, whereupon he raised his left hand and cried, "God Save the Queen!" The Alençon marriage came within an ace of succeeding. Possibly the Queen did not care a snap for the ugly, rickety Alençon, but really had a passion for the go-between, Simier, who happened to be a murderer. Anyhow, he apparently encouraged her little "grenouille," or frog, her pet name for the Duke of Alençon, while on Simier, the "singe," or monkey, she bestowed many favors. The Duc de Nevers, in his memoirs, tells how she carried the silly Alençon quite into a fool's paradise, with "nouvelles démonstrations accompagnées de baisers, présentés, carosses, et mignardises, ordinaires aux amants," and remember that at that time the Queen of England was past forty. How such a woman could keep up a continuous simper at her time of life is explained by the fact that hers was the blood of the Tudors.

Bess was coarse, rather liked to show her vulgarity, and if occasion permitted she dropped her garter, so that Marchaumont, one of Alençon's gentlemen, might pick it up, and it belongs to the mock sentimental slushiness of the period to recount how the "Virgin" Queen declared she wanted back her garter "to prevent her stockings slipping down," and how "the gallant Frenchman" eventually secured it and sent it to the pock-marked Alençon, and long afterward Alençon refers to the Queen's "belle jarretiere" as a "talisman which is the cause of all his good fortune." It is positive that the Queen never intended to marry Alençon, but wanted to play with him, that kind of amusement, and with many men, exactly suiting Elizabeth's taste.

The element of caution in the Queen Mr. Hume comments favorably upon. It is true she was in the highest degree capable of hiding her tracks, and then her feminine fickleness was a natural trait. She was "nimble in shifting," and besides that she always was very much in love with herself—and her own person. There comes in here the question of her good looks. The world is not yet quite satisfied whether Mary, Queen of Scots, was or was not handsome, and are still in doubt as to Queen Bess's beauty. Had the Queen of England "an incurable malady in one of her legs?" When the Anjou match was off certain spiteful "gentlemen" in the French Court so reported it, "that her legs were bad." That, coming to Elizabeth's ears, made her frightfully angry, and so she threatened to make overtures to the Spaniards at once, but asked, too, that some Frenchmen might see her dance.

The comedy of hawking around Elizabeth's hand is carefully told in this volume, and how it was kept up until the Queen was nigh on to fifty, and then only "it was too much to expect an elderly woman of Elizabeth's temperament, who for the whole of her adult lifetime had fed her colossal vanity with the tradition of her irresistible beauty, who had gained great ends and derived the keenest enjoyment from the comedy of love-making, to give up entirely what had brought her pleasure, profit, and power."

We may be inclined to question these latter deductions. It was not Elizabeth who was great, but Englishmen, her subjects, who were greater than their Queen. History in the past, prone to man or woman worship, has reared a statue of Elizabeth far too high, and dwarfed the pedestal. Philip of Spain was a foolish and cruel fanatic, and it was the English seamen, in part, and a storm that saved England, and the Queen had but very little to do with it. Mr. Hume's volume will serve in time to make up some of the incidents in Elizabeth's life, but the true and adequate history of this Queen awaits its writer.

TWO NOVELS.

THE CRIMSON SIGN. By S. R. Keightly. Illustrated. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

These stories are written with a degree of direction that makes them pleasant reading, but they are tinged with a slight degree of pessimism in both tone and color. This is more noticeable in "Dr. Vermont's Fantasy," "A Page of Philosophy," and "The Little Marquis." The best story of the collection is "Mr. Malcolm Fitzroy."

The method of treatment is severely analytical. The characters are extreme and very intense. You put the book down with the feeling that you have been reading of people who are so highly strung that you cannot but wonder whether they are entirely responsible.

DR. VERMONT'S FANTASY, AND OTHER STORIES. By Hannah Lynch. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

This is an historical romance. The scene is laid in Ireland at the time of the siege of Londonderry, when King William was fighting against James II. The hero, Gervase Orme, was an officer fighting under the banner of King William. He is shut up in Londonderry during the siege with Dorothy Carew, whom he had previously met and befriended. He finally makes his escape from the city and, passing through the lines of the enemy succeeds in getting the English fleet to succor the besieged.

The story follows the style of Stanley J. Weyman's novels, but it greatly lacks their vigor and verisimilitude. There is a plenty of action, but it is told in such a fashion that it seems dull.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A SURVEY OF GREEK CIVILIZATION. By J. P. Mahaffy, D. D., D. C. L. 12mo. New-York: The Chautauqua-Century Press. $1.

MONEY AND BANKING. Illustrated by American History. By Horace White. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co. Paper.

THE FAITHFUL HAND; OR, SAVED BY LIGHTNING. By Lieut. Col. N. P. Oliver. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. Paper, 50 cents.

A ROMANCE OF THE NEW VIRGINIA. By Martha Frye Boggs. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

A SCHOOL ALGEBRA. Designed for Use in High Schools and Academies. By Emerson E. White, A. M., LL. D. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

COEUR D'OR. Par Flagy. 12mo. Paris: Calmann Levy, 75c., paper.

THE THIRD VOLUME. By Fergus Hume. 16mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50c., paper.

SONS OF BELIAL. By William Westall. 16mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50c., paper.

BRYAN AND SEWALL AND THE GREAT ISSUE OF 1896. By C. M. Stevens. 16mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely. 50c., paper.

THE STRANGE SCHEMES OF RANDOLPH MASON. By Melville Davisson Post. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A Poem. By Lyman Whitney Allen. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

HISTORY OF ORATORY AND ORATORS. By Henry Hardwicke. Large 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

TO CONDUCT A SUPPLY COMPANY.

Colored Men in Time May Also Have a Newspaper.

Among the companies recently incorporated by the Secretary of State is the "New-York Family Supply Company, to conduct a newspaper in the interest of colored people and to deal in merchandise."

The object of the company would naturally strike one as rather peculiar. The idea of the editor of a newspaper dispensing bar soap or other articles of merchandise along with his gems of thought is, indeed, rather novel. But the newspaper end of the project is not yet thoroughly established.

The scheme was devised by John L. Waters, J. W. Johnston, Thomas C. Jarratt, Edward Lee, and others, and the organization is nearly completed. The company is capitalized at $5,000, and nearly half of that amount is already paid in. The company is to be practically co-operative. Shares are sold at $10 each, and no person is allowed to buy more than five shares. Speaking of the aims of the company, Thomas C. Jarratt said yesterday:

"Our idea is to establish stores in different parts of the city where there is a large negro population to supply our people with the necessaries of life. We will handle groceries, clothing, shoes, hats, and other articles that come under the head of family supplies. We will buy our goods at wholesale and sell them at the usual prices. We have about 150 members now, and about $2,000 has been paid in. That amount will probably be doubled at the next meeting, and then we can begin active work.

"There are a great many of our people who put their money in the savings banks, where they can get only 3 or 3½ per cent. interest. In this scheme they ought to realize more for their investment. We have been paying out our money to people of other nationalities all these years. Now we propose to pay out our money where we will get some of it back. As soon as we can arrange the details we will open a little store somewhere in the neighborhood of West Thirty-first Street. We will be obliged to start on a small scale, and then we can branch out as the business increases.

"We have not decided to start a newspaper yet. If we find that our people need a newspaper, we will give them one, but if we do, we will probably buy an established paper. But for the present we will confine ourselves to the store business. In time we hope to do a real estate business among our people. Of course, white people are not to be barred from trading at our stores. We will welcome any nationality."

CITY HALL PARK HIS PET.

Caretaker Powers, Who Was Stricken Saturday, Anxious to Get to Work.

Patrick Powers, who has been a caretaker in the City Hall Park for twenty-seven years, and who, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was stricken with the heat Saturday, was resting comfortably at his home yesterday.

For many years Powers had the entire overseeing of the park, and managed it himself with a staff of cleaners, but of late years this has been changed, and Powers has been under a foreman.

"They always let me have my own way about things," he said yesterday. "I just love the park, and feel for it as a father would for his child. I can't bear to be away from the place, and shall try to go out Tuesday. It was a bit too hot for me on Saturday."

Powers has been one of the best-known figures about the City Hall for years, and is a great favorite with the children. In his younger days he used to have many a frolic with the youngsters. He was a strong and powerful man then, and well known about town as an athlete. His nephew said yesterday that when a very young man he was employed as a porter, and once carried 800 pounds on his back.

Though his duties only called him to work at 8 o'clock, Powers was generally to be found at the park by 5 o'clock in the morning, and he would remain until 8 at night. During all the years of his service he has never received a reprimand.

Powers has been in this country forty-nine years. He came from County Waterford, Ireland. Just before being employed at the City Hall, Powers made a visit to Ireland. He said yesterday: "It was a grand time for me when I went home and saw the old people, who knew me as a boy. One of the grandest gentlemen of Ireland, the late Lord Huntington, shook hands with me. He used to keep the court where I lived, and knew me as a boy."

Mr. Powers lost his wife about a year ago, and his only child died some time ago. His only relatives are a niece and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. John Casseck, with whom he lives at 430 Pearl Street.

PLANS FOR COAST DEFENSES.

Gen. Miles's Suggestion Received with Favor by Secretary Lamont.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Gen. Miles has completed a plan for increased coast defense, which he has presented to Secretary Lamont. The project contemplates the establishment of new artillery posts at seven points—Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Hancock, on Sandy Hook, and at Washington, D. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and Lime Point, near San Francisco. At some of these places modern guns have been or shortly will be put in position, but there are no artillerymen to operate them.

It is planned that the artillery regiments be redistributed so as to concentrate larger forces at the coast-defense places, removing them from interior posts, where their places will be taken by infantry. For instance, the present artillery barracks in Washington, situated within the city limits, and of no importance as a defensive point for the capital, Gen. Miles thinks, should be occupied by infantry, and the artillery transferred to the defenses further down the Potomac, or sent to Sandy Hook.

Four batteries are proposed for Fort Hancock, and a similar force for the San Francisco point, and possibly at Fort Preble and Fort Trumbull, and certainly at the Boston defenses and the works at Savannah.

Secretary Lamont has already approved the plans for the artillery quarters at Sandy Hook, and a large sum of money will be expended at that point in contract work.

WHY CANNON IS FOR BRYAN

THE DESPERATE POLITICAL SCHEME OF UTAH'S SENIOR SENATOR.

To Support McKinley Would Mean Political Death—He Hopes, However, to Save the Local Party Through His Father's Church Influence—Proposes that the Utah State Republican Convention Shall Name Bryan Electors.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 9.—The Cannon family, which for a number of years has regarded Utah as its political and spiritual heritage, is in a bad way. At a time when the Republican Party seemed inclined to pursue such a silver and protection policy as would make Utah Republican for a number of years, the Cannons joined that party. Now, however, when silver is uppermost in Utah they find themselves on the under side.

Senator Frank J. Cannon, however, is endeavoring to save the family by the use of political finesse that would do credit to a finished Eastern boss. He has declared for the Bryan-Sewall ticket, in accordance with his tearful speech of farewell to the Republican National Convention, and will endeavor to save the remnants of the local Republican Party by outshouting the Democrats in his advocacy of the silver cause. He will plead that all people in Utah favor silver, all will support the silver candidate, and, therefore, that the State fight should be made on the tariff and other issues.

Senator Cannon was not so outspoken as those who went with him in the bolt at St. Louis, notwithstanding his copious weeping. Senators Teller, Dubois, Mantle, and Squire had been to the front in the fight for Bryan, while Cannon remained silent and charged that he was inclined, after all, to vote for McKinley.

He staid in the East for some time after the Democratic Convention in Chicago in the interest of some of his father's financial schemes, but was suddenly called home by the death of his brother. After remaining for almost two weeks without replying to any of the numerous questions put to him by Republicans, he suddenly announced himself in an open letter as follows:

> The Republican financial plank adopted at St. Louis represents, to my mind, the worst form in which the single gold standard can be presented to the American people. It admits by inference the wrong of that standard, and in cold blood repudiates the only possible method of its rectification. To such a plank there is, in my judgment, neither honor nor palliation. As a Republican, I cannot and will not support it at the polls, nor will I support by vote, voice, or pen the election of the men who were nominated upon that plank.

Then followed his plan for the salvation of the Republican Party of Utah. Like the Populists at St. Louis, he was not inclined to give up the organization. He said:

> No severance from the Republican Party or from party faith is hereby involved. It is my hope that the Republican Party of Utah, when it shall assemble in convention, will reiterate its declarations of past years; will nominate a complete ticket, including Presidential Electors, selecting for its nominees for all offices Republicans of pronounced conviction and utterance, of tried and approved courage, of firm belief in bimetallism and protection; will pledge the Republican Electors of this State, if the party shall succeed at the polls, to cast their ballots in the Electoral College for William J. Bryan of Nebraska for President.
>
> There is no necessity for Republicans to enter into the Democratic Party or to vote its ticket in order to work effectively for bimetallism. On the contrary, three Republican Electors from Utah and other Republican Electors from surrounding States, by casting their votes in the Electoral College for William J. Bryan as a bimetallist, will do more for bimetallism than Democratic Electors from the same States and performing the same act would do, for this reason, that, elevated to the Presidency by the vote of men who themselves have arisen superior to partisanship, William J. Bryan would feel that his fellow-citizens of all classes and all parties, and realized with him the sanctity of this mighty cause, and had found in him its trusted defender. The people of Utah of all parties could do no more gracious or helpful act than to invest this responsibility and authority in Republican hands under solemn covenant thus to cast the Electoral vote of the State, since many Republicans here expect to and are willing to trust a still greater authority to William J. Bryan, a Democratic bimetallist.

As in his bolt at St. Louis, Senator Cannon acted almost under his compulsion. He was simply reaping the result of his own labor throughout the State. He had been one of the most bitter assailants of President Cleveland. He had said that he staid in the Republican Party only because it offered the best hope for silver. In fact, he had placed himself in such a position that he could not well refuse to support Bryan. Besides, the temper of the people of Utah is such that any one who now supports McKinley can hope for nothing in the future at the hands of the Independent Gentile element, which holds the balance of power in the State at large and can swing almost half of the seats in the Legislature from the Republicans to the Democrats. With Republican officials in all the Gentile cities and counties swinging in line for the Bryan ticket and the Republican voters in the mining camps and large towns following pell-mell, Senator Cannon saw that something must be done, and he chose a desperate remedy.

Senator Cannon undoubtedly relies now on the power that has made him. On the free-silver issue he is beaten, and even by indorsing Bryan he could hope to hold much strength. Therefore he will rely on his father to hold in line all the Mormons who have been Republicans, and will endeavor to secure the nomination in all Gentile counties of Republicans who are ready to shout louder than everybody else for the Democratic candidate.

The priestly influence, of course, will come from George Q. Cannon. His case is more desperate than that of his son. He has flagrantly violated his promise to keep his hands of Utah political affairs, and should he be defeated after all he has done, his prestige will certainly suffer a blow. It is not doubted in Utah that he has given his counsel in favor of the course adopted by his Senatorial son, and that he will do everything he can to whip the Mormon men into the Republican ranks and to control the Mormon women, who will also vote this Fall.

There are, however, a number of very disagreeable things that will stand in the way of Cannon. In the first place, the wool men of the State do not intend to let the Republican Party favor Bryan. They have a large following in the party, and it is a question whether or not they will be able to control the State Convention. To them protection is a live issue. They regard McKinley as the ideal candidate, and care not a straw for his financial views, so long as he is in accord with their protective ideas.

United with these sheep men is a large element which will be found in all communities. It is composed of men who worship a party name, who allow the party to make their principles. This class is claiming that McKinley was regularly nominated by a Republican Convention, and that therefore he should be indorsed by the State organization. Senator Arthur Brown, Chairman John E. Dooly of the Republican State Committee, with a majority of the State Committee, belong to this faction, and war has been declared on Senator Cannon. Chairman Dooly has issued a call for the meeting of the committee, and has made suggestions to the voters of the State. He says that under three years of Democratic Administration industrial interests have been paralyzed, and that the people have been waiting impatiently to restore the Republican Party to power. He says Bryan's free-trade record is such that the Republicans of Utah should think seriously before putting the various industries of the State in the hands of such a candidate and such a party. He recommends that the Republican Party place in nomination McKinley Electors, and that all Republicans unite in the election of a Congressman and local officers, and that at the primaries and the convention no test shall be made that would alienate any true Republican from allegiance to the organization. It is quite likely, therefore, that the Republican Party here will run a McKinley Electoral ticket, or, if Senator Cannon controls, a bolting minority will hold a rump convention.

Moreover, the Republicans cannot hold their own vote. Their majorities in the last three years have been made by antagonists of Mr. Cleveland's financial policy. In all their campaigns they have dragged the financial issue into State politics, and now the converts they made by their attacks on the President are turning back into the local Democratic Party. These losses to them come from the Gentile element. But other losses will come from another and unexpected quarter. Much feeling has been aroused by the happenings of the April Mormon conference, when Mo[illegible] the Democratic leader, was d[illegible] tle because he fearlessly op[illegible] Church influence, and ma[illegible] young Mormons have dete[illegible] the Church and George Q. [illegible] they will be with the Democ[illegible]

It seems likely, therefore, [illegible] agitation may do some go[illegible] George Q. Cannon.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Bryan's Strength in the East.

There is not much free-silver sentiment in New-York. If we could measure Bryan's strength by the strength of the demand for free coinage of silver it would be of insignificant proportions. If the election in New-York State hinged solely on the financial issue it hardly would be worth while for the advocates of sound money to do any campaign work.

Out West and in the South there are men who want cheap money. Some of them would like an unlimited issue of irredeemable greenbacks, which they would wish to be legal tender for debts private and public. They reason that the cheaper the money the greater the prices for what they have to sell, and that the greater the prices for farm products the sooner they would have money enough to clear their properties of mortgages. They know there is another side to the cheap-money question; they know that if the prices of farm products should increase by reason of cheap money, so, also, would the prices of goods in the stores go higher. But this view does not affect them much; they say if cheap money would double the prices of oats, wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, horses, and other things they have to sell, they want cheap money.

Naturally the fifty-three-cent dollar commends itself to more men who want cheap money than those who are out-and-out fiat money men. Bryan and men of his sort have satisfied the scruples some entertained against voting for repudiation of private and public debts, assuring people with brazen disregard of the truth, that the fifty-three-cent dollar is an old thing in this country that worked beautifully prior to 1873, assuring them, also, that it is quite compatible with business and National honesty to give a man 53 cents for each dollar of obligation of which he is the owner.

But it is different in the East. It would be different in the West and South, if the people there were like the Eastern people—wage earners. I have not found a workingman who has complained about the quality of his money. There is no desire manifested by men who work for wages to cut down the purchasing power of their dollars.

I notice the arguments used in this part of the country in favor of the Chicago ticket are not at all the arguments that have walked up the West and South. Men who appeal for support for Bryan in New-York do not say, as Bryan has said in the West, that he is the champion of cheap money; that he is working to reduce the purchasing power of the American dollar. They say he is the champion of the common people, and when they come to the money question get over it by rant about gold bugs and idiotic talk that free silver would make the country prosperous. They don't come out square as the Western silverites do, and urge free silver on the ground that the money in use now is about twice too good for those who work for wages.

The thing sound-money men have to fight in the East is the plea that a vote for Bryan is a vote in favor of making free the common people, oppressed, it is alleged, by hard-hearted capitalists and conscienceless bankers. This sort of talk takes, even with men who ought to know that it is dishonest and silly. The run of men who work for their livings, as the phrase goes, find their works irksome and galling at times. The man at the lathe, the shoe bench, or the printing press, gets very tired of being a mere adjunct of a machine. He sometimes looks on himself as practically a slave. Along comes a man who tells him about a new era, a new dispensation, a new theory of government, based on the proposition that a crown of thorns shall not be pressed down upon the brow of labor, and that nobody shall crucify labor on a cross of gold—as if somebody was trying to do that sort of thing.

It's yawp—nothing but yawp; but it takes hold of the discontented man's mind. He likes the idea of supporting the man who has announced that his particular business, if he should be elected President, would be to right the wrongs of the common people—the laboring man. He thinks it would be a grand thing for the common people, who outnumber the millionaires 500 to 1, to take possession of the Government and run it for the benefit of the common people. "Bryan," he reasons, "is one of us."

Is not that always the way? The man who loves the laboring man is no new thing in politics. He wants office for the sake of serving the laboring man. He is a glib talker and has the knack of appealing to the passions and prejudices of those whose votes he solicits. At bottom he is a self-seeking fellow. He uses the laboring man for his own ends, but the laboring man does not find it out until after election.

Bryan is one of those bogus friends of the laboring man with whom we have become familiar. He is perhaps the most perfect type of his class. He certainly "did up brown" the Chicago Convention and the other Populist Convention also. He is making some headway in the East among men who, because he talks like a house afire, think he says something; among men who are always eager listeners to rant about underpaid labor and greedy capitalists.

Those who want to do something for the cause of sound money can find work right under their noses. Let them attack the fallacy that has taken hold of a good many men in New-York and all through the East that the election of Bryan would be a good thing for the poor man, the laboring man, the wage earner. Find a man who thinks that, and explain to him in a quiet way that, as a matter of fact—not a matter of theory, but a matter of fact—Bryan's election would be a calamity to the whole country, and that the laboring man, instead of getting good out of it, would get misery and distress.

First give your attention to the money question. Demonstrate how and to what extent the wage earner would suffer from free silver, even with normal conditions prevailing in the country. Take the man's wages and illustrate the effect of a reduction of the purchasing power of his weekly stipend. Take his savings-bank book and show him how much his balance would be scaled down by the debasement of our currency. Take his life and fire policies and figure for him what would happen to them through the adoption of the silver standard.

Show him that Bryan is a revolutionist that he proposes to overturn our monetary system, and that there is not a scintilla of truth in the assertion that he simply advocates the restoration of an old order of things.

It is extremely important to make this fact clear. Men not familiar with the currency history of the country accept the constantly repeated assurance that Bryan proposes nothing new, but simply advocates a "restoration of silver to its old place as a part of the money system of the country." Accepting this assertion, they fail to see how, if we got along comfortably with the silver dollar twenty-five years ago, we shouldn't be able to get along with it now. It is easy to show that the conditions twenty-five years ago and now differ in such a way that the very opposite influence should be drawn. In 1873 the silver in a dollar was worth $1.03; to-day it is worth 53 cents. Bryan is not proposing an old order of things when he proposes to coin an unlimited number of 53-cent dollars. We had none of that sort before the act of 1873. Again, the entire coinage of silver dollars up to 1873 amounted to but little over 8,000,000 pieces. It doesn't follow, does it, from the fact that 8,000,000 silver dollars worth $1.03 gave us no trouble, an unlimited number of 53-cent dollars would make no trouble for us?

I don't believe an Eastern wage earner of intelligence and substance would think for a moment of voting for Bryan after he once had grasped the fundamental truths of the silver question. To demonstrate that Bryan is advocating a financial policy revolutionary and ruinous, and distinctly injurious to men who work for wages, casts discredit on his entire batch of outrageous doctrines.

WAGE EARNER.

Said the Clerk Was His Accomplice.

Frank Pondero, seventeen years old, of 174 Worth Street, and John Brothwell, nineteen years old, of 150 Leonard Street, were held in $500 bail each for examination in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, on a charge of larceny. The complainant, Antonio Varesano, a bicycle dealer at 89 Mott Street, for whom Dondero works as bookkeeper, says that Dondero told him Aug. 8 that five pairs of rubber tires, valued at $30, and two lamps, worth $1.25 each, were missing when he opened the store that morning. Policeman Craig of the Leonard Street Station told Varesano that he had seen a young man named Brothwell come out of the place early in the morning with the tires. The policeman and Varesano visited Brothwell's house, at 150 Leonard Street, and found the missing property. Brothwell was arrested, and confessed, saying that Dondero was his accomplice and gave him the keys. Dondero denied this, and said the keys were stolen from him while asleep on his stoop.

That Terrible Scourge.

Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the bowels, the stomach, and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is fully adequate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy does, performing its work thoroughly. Its ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably serves to build up a system broken by ill health and shorn of strength. Constipation, liver and kidney complaint, and nervousness are conquered by it.

THE EXPOSITION OF 1900

THE VAST PLANS WHICH WILL EMBELLISH PARIS IN THE FUTURE.

The Enormous Territory Given up to the Show—A Reminiscence of Chicago—A New Avenue—A New Bridge—The New Structures—A Via Sacra—Architects Whose Plans Were Accepted—Change in the Landmarks of Old Paris.

From The Paris L'Illustration.

After an endless series of competitive plans, necessarily chaotic, at last the form of the Exposition of 1900 has been determined upon. The final concours has been closed and a judgment rendered, but all we can do at present, is to give some general ideas as to its exterior aspect, with the decorative part, for in this latter lies somewhat the element of success.

At first the directing idea was of the greatest simplicity. Make the exposition bigger than the one of 1889. That was something more American than artistic, and was the Chicago programme. An engineer, a man who never sees any difficulties, M. Picard by name, in connection with M. Bouvard, the designer of the dome of 1889, presented a plan which was immense in its conception, though apparently split up and disjointed. "Never," said these gentlemen, "allow the Champs-de-Mars or the Esplanade to cramp you. Take in the bridges, encroach on the Champs Elysées." They were very confident, and quietly waited the acceptance of their plan. They were not mistaken. When first facing this vast space, the great artists who had entered into the early competition (for there have been many competitions) scratched their heads and halted, and hemmed and hawed, and asked many questions. "The English," so some of them said, "call us an architectural people. We accept the compliment; but we are at the same time reasoning architects, and reason sometimes very properly holds imagination in check. Here you are offering us something to work on, which our Yankees—the Yankee." Anyhow, it was agreed upon that a plan which would only comprehend the right bank of the Seine alone, would ignore the Invalides, the grandeur, the solemnity of which it would never do to overlook, so the architects said, "Let us open a avenue," and then there was a chorus of approvals.

As the cutting through of an avenue would necessitate the demolishing of the old Palace of Industry and the construction of a brand-new one, at once the idea was seized upon and became highly popular. In 1894 M. Guadet, who was at the head of the commission and himself one of the competitors, opposed the plan. Then the subject was swamped in a sea of ink. M. Charles Garnier next lost his temper in defending the plan. Finally it was declared in 1896 that the scope of the coming exposition would be so vast that it would be difficult to give it any common centre, as had the former ones, and that there was need of a new avenue, a new bridge, a new palace, which, uniting the Champs Elysées with the Esplanade of the Invalides, would create a superb perspective and would forever embellish the West End of Paris.

The commission having agreed on this, the first thing to be done was to study the plan of the Champs Elysées, next to trace on the right bank of the Seine an avenue which should run perpendicular with the façade of the Invalides. Then the exact ground had to be decided upon for the palace to stand on. When the architects were called upon for the coming concours this is what was said to them: "Here are your limitations. Here is the area. All you have to do is to give us something which shall be both original and grandiose."

This must be borne in mind as to the matter of a perspective, which was to be discoverable from the dome of the Invalides. The problem was to have a construction which, though it must form a part of the exposition, was to be retained as a lasting monument. It was the new avenue which necessarily was to lead up to what must be a permanent construction. Of course, old traditions were to be forgotten, the point of view would be changed, because Notre Dame, l'Hotel de Ville, le Palais de Justice, Le Louvre, Le Palais Bourbon, the Trocadero, all run parallel with the Seine and are reflected in it. That river was part of the former architectural line. The avenue of 1900 was to interfere with this. Paris of the West will then be something else, and there may be regretful remembrances. The main question of space was, however, decided upon. The architects who entered into the competition then had to bear in mind the following conditions:

1. The perspective line of the new avenue had to be accentuated so as to evade the side effects.
2. To build the palace in such a way as to make it a final construction.
3. To bear in mind that the buildings should have a triumphal aspect—"une allure de fête."
4. To keep constantly in view the utilitarian side of the exposition.

Artistic aspirations and worldly necessity were to be mingled. There were to be show rooms and concert halls, circuses, restaurants, &c. There must be dormitories, lodging places, everything, with tens of thousands of complex details.

Let us say that our architects, whose plans were exhibited at the Palace of Industry, have triumphed over the countless difficulties. You may not expect a chef d'oeuvre, for the conditions do not permit of it. What is plain and simple can only be clothed in a beautiful garb.

The new palace of the Champs Elysées will be composite, replying to the necessities of the case and various inspirations. Among the fifty-nine artists who entered into the competition the conquerors are those who kept strictly within the limits designated, and so a tout ensemble has been agreed upon.

The trouble is this, that of the many prospects, each one is in a certain measure incomplete, and this could scarcely have been otherwise. For the Great Palace, from the numerous designs, elegant or grandiose, certain portions may have to be taken, or what is practical in one plan will be combined with another. There are five such leading plans accepted, and to reconcile the parts is by no means impossible.

M. Louvet, who carried off the first prize, (15,000f.,) has sought in his façade to follow the line of the avenue, and his building has no ephemeral appearance. He has cared more for Paris than for the exposition. To M. Thomas was accorded the third prize, 8,000f.; to M. Girault the fourth, and to M. Troppey-Bailly the fifth prize. It is in the second prize given to M. M. Deglane and Binet more particularly that the triumphant style predominates.

The new avenue it is determined shall be a kind of via sacra. It is to be paved with antique mosaic, bordered with statues, and with columns at its entrances. The new Palace of Arts is to rival the Garde-Meuble and the Invalides. It is to be surmounted by a vast dome.

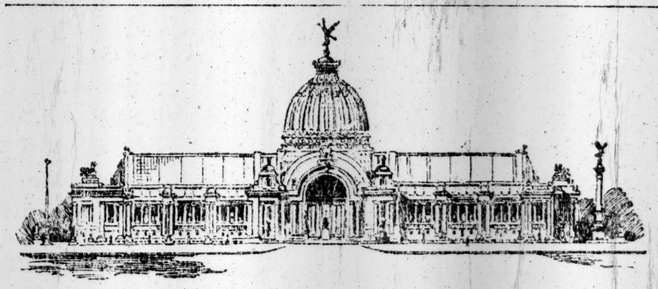
Certain of the architects, notably M. M. Deglane and Binet, have recalled in their plans the façade of the Invalides. Mr. Louvet's plan, which received the first prize, is nearest to perfection. The trouble was to reunite, without a break, the interior perspective, and in this M. Louvet's skill is wonderful.

If we were to cite the portions of those plans which may be used, we would mention the one sent in by M. Esquié, also the classic designs of M. Ulmann and those of M. M. Tournaire and Defrasse.

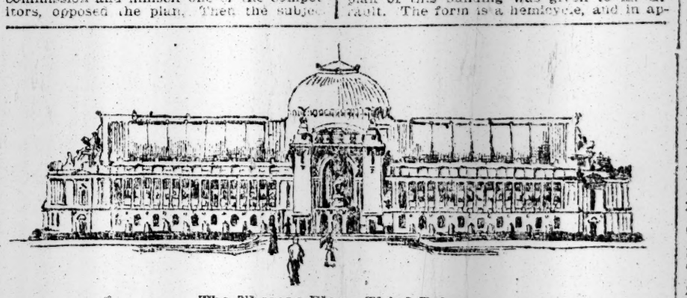
The smaller palace, which, when the exposition is over, is to do duty as a museum is to be constructed on the "Avenue of 1900," in front of the Grand Palais des Beaux Arts. The first prize for the plan of this building was given to M. Girault. The form is a hemicycle, and in appearance will resemble some great Roman villa, half hidden in the trees. There will be but few, if any, changes made in M. Girault's plan.

All that is possible to-day is to anticipate what will be the coming grandeur of the exposition. Of course, the sightseer of 1900 will be amazed. Before it was the Champs de Mars which was the central point. Now the scope will be vastly greater. Perhaps the effects may be heightened, as in the play, when a majestic prologue precedes it.

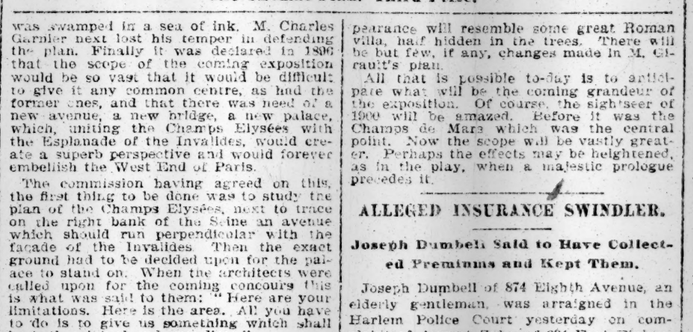
The Louvet Plan. First Prize.



The Deglane and Binet Plan. Second Prize.



The Thomas Plan. Third Prize.



Ground Plan of the New Palaces of the Champs Elysees.

ALLEGED INSURANCE SWINDLER.

Joseph Dumbell Said to Have Collected Premiums and Kept Them.

Joseph Dumbell of 874 Eighth Avenue, an elderly gentleman, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on complaint of August Zahn of 334 East Eighty-second Street, who says that Dumbell on March 6 swindled him out of $3, which he supposed was to be the premium on an insurance policy of the London and Lancashire Company. Zahn did not get his policy, and last month communicated with the company. He learned that the company had never received the money.

When Zahn reported the case to Capt. Dean of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station he found that a number of like complaints had been made. Mrs. Francis Hoffman of 48 West Twenty-eighth Street took out a policy for $2,000 on Feb. 20, but the company had not received the money for it up to July 23. Valentine Egenberger of 403 West Fifty-third Street was another complainant.

Dumbell asked for a postponement of the examination till Sept. 1. Magistrate Mott set the time at Aug. 19.

A RECORD-BREAKING TRIP

THE PERSIS DOES THE SLOWEST STEAM VOYAGE EVER MADE.

A Sailing Vessel Going 5,000 Miles Further Beats Her from Hollo to New-York—Her Bottom Covered With Barnacles and She Made About Three Knots an Hour—Her Time Was 107 Days and She Came the Short Way, by Suez.

No bone in her mouth, no wake at her stern, the British tramp steamer Persis threaded her way from the far port of Hollo, on the Island of Panay of the Philippine group, through the Sulu and Chinese Seas, the Strait of Malacca, Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden, Suez Canal, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic Ocean, the slowest thing with an engine that has come into this port since steam began to make sport of time.

The Persis arrived here late Saturday night, 107 days out, with 2,640 tons of sugar for the American Sugar Refining Company. It was a record-breaking trip for slow going, and barnacles as big as tiger lilies participated in the record.

Many a long day has passed since the Persis has undergone a dry-dock cleaning. Marine tramps, directly contrary to the requirements of the land specimen, must needs be taken out of the water occasionally, and this is especially true if they be of iron and linger long in the waters of the tropics, where marine growths take possession with avidity, and correspondingly thrive and wax great.

"She's a pretty good ship," said her master, Capt. MacDonald, yesterday as he worked the kinks out of his legs on the Battery sea wall. "I've seen her do eight knots, but she's foul sure, now."

"What did she do on this voyage, Captain?" he was asked.

"Well, I reckon about three knots."

"Did you keep a lookout in the stern, Captain?" asked the wag of the Battery boatmen.

"I didn't keep him amidships, I tell ye," the Captain replied, in a tone that indicated little relish for the gibe.

Then the boatman added insult to injury.

"The A. J. Fuller got in last week, Captain?"

"The Fuller is a sailing ship—a windjammer, as the boatmen say. She sailed from Hollo less than three weeks before the Persis, and she didn't come the short route through the Suez Canal. She spread her wings to the trades of the broad Pacific, and in good form rounded Good Hope and, bounding up the Atlantic, with favoring winds, she reached port and unloaded her sugar cargo, while the same consignees awaited the tramp.

A boatman met the steamship at Quarantine yesterday morning, and started to follow her up the bay, as she came along under her own steam. The boatman said he came up under his own steam, too. He found it lazy pulling, however, and soon left her to follow in his wake, circling around her once or twice first for exercise.

All things considered, circumstances were against the Persis, and it should be said that she made a number of stops en route, leaving Singapore May 4, Penang June 6, Port Said June 18, Gibraltar July 5, and Bermuda July 30.

She put into Bermuda for coal. Barnacles are great eaters of coal. She stopped again at the Delaware Breakwater, and left early Friday morning for this port.

Capt. MacDonald reported that he experienced bad weather for thirty days in the Indian Ocean and Red Sea. The talking boatman told him that he ought not to have staid there so long.

Apropos of the details which accompany the story of an ocean record,

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication ... Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town ... 1,260 Broadway, (324 St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington ... 1,515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$.85	$.25
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Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50		.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40		.05
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30		.03

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The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired, postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 99 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHAT OF THE STATE?

It is not to be forgotten that the State campaign in New-York this year is one of more than usual importance. The Republicans have evidently not been united either by the nomination of McKINLEY or by the adoption of a sound-money platform at St. Louis, and their division may make itself felt in the field of State politics. The anti-Platt forces have an organization of their own in the McKinley League. They not only claim to be the original McKinleyites in this State, but are trying to make it appear that the "regular organization" is not supporting the National ticket in good faith, because it does not take their leaders into its councils or head their demands in local management. The fact is that the anti-Platt faction took up the McKinley movement early as a means of fighting the Platt organization, and expected when McKINLEY was nominated to take possession of the front seats and have a leading part in the management of the campaign in this State. They are exasperated because Chairman HANNA of the National Committee recognizes the regular organization and will pay no attention to their local fight.

There is no reason to doubt the fidelity of PLATT or of his organization to the National ticket, and the anti-Platt men will not find that an available ground for carrying on their warfare. But the "regular organization" will try to turn the strength of the sound-money cause to its advantage and have its own way in the politics of the State. It is confident that it can nominate a candidate for Governor who will serve its own purposes and get him elected and that it can secure an Assembly that will be wholly subservient to the "boss." Here is where it may encounter opposition that will amount to something. At least the anti-Plattites can make it amount to something if they have real independence and courage.

There ought to be a Democratic opportunity in this. The Republicans have made a bad record in the State for two years past, especially in the Legislature. If it were not for the terrible handicap put upon the Democratic Party by the action of the Chicago Convention, it would have had a good prospect in this State the present year. It cannot support the ticket nominated at Chicago without stultifying itself and destroying all hope of accomplishing anything. But suppose it should stick to its avowed principles and, as an organization, by its regular modes of procedure, nominate Electors pledged not to vote for the Chicago candidates, put up the strongest kind of a State ticket, work strenuously for sound money in the Congressional districts, and strive to elect an Assembly in favor of liberal legislation and municipal home rule.

This might not give it success in the State, but it would come nearer to it than the alternative of supporting BRYAN and repudiation, and would leave it in far better condition for future contests. It would give assurance that the cause of sound money was safe, so far as the Electoral vote of this State is concerned, and thereby encourage people to divide on State issues according to their inclinations. It would give the anti-Platt Republicans a chance to make their opposition to the machine effective, if they chose to do so, and prepare the way for much independent voting, a thing to be encouraged as the sole means of checking "bosses" and baffling machine management when it becomes arrogant.

There ought to be a vigorous canvass on State issues in this State, and there may be if the sound-money cause is made safe by arraying both parties on its side, where they really belong in this great industrial and commercial Commonwealth, whose people have really never been divided on the question of maintaining the National honor and credit and preserving an honest and stable standard of value.

HE MUST HOWL.

We hear the suggestion made that BRYAN'S speech at the notification meeting this week will change the course of the campaign. The candidate will make it appear that he is a Democrat, not a Populist. He will disclaim the economic vagaries of the West and appeal by his conservative utterances to the prosy and steady-going East. He will try to allay the fears of capital and to appease the discontent of old-fashioned Democrats.

Wouldn't this be pretty bad "politics"? Will Mr. BRYAN'S managers advise him to throw away Nebraska, Arkansas, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and North and South Carolina in the futile effort to win New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts? Will it profit BRYAN to gain HILL and lose TILLMAN, to placate a few hundred Massachusetts Democrats and turn AITGELD against him?

Incompatibility and lonesomeness are the unalterable characteristics of Populism. It is a faith that will not blend. BRYAN cannot be a naked, howling Populist in Nebraska and escape detection in New-York, though he disguise himself in the triple armor of real Democracy. If he howls there, he must howl here. He will be set down as a silly fool and hypocrite if he does not. He cannot be all things to all men. Some things do not fall within his range and repertory. To serious-minded men, for instance, he cannot make himself appear an able, safe, and worthy candidate for the Presidency.

He must stick to Populism if he would avoid a complete breakdown. Cheap money, repudiation, railing at capital, abuse of bankers, denunciation of the Supreme Court, and loud bawling for freedom of riot will save him if he is to be saved at all. He must howl, and howl all the time, if he wishes people to attend to him. To attempt the role of the sucking dove, even on off nights, would terminate his canvass in universal ridicule.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The statement in our London dispatches yesterday morning that the English Government had unreservedly withdrawn from the European concert on the Turkish question may be a very important one. The concert has for a long time been purely a negative one. That is to say, all the powers have tacitly agreed to do nothing to which any one of them refused assent. This was all that could be agreed to, because the whole purpose of the concert was to prevent the outbreak of the quarrel which all believe to be, humanly speaking, inevitable, to prepare for which all have been spending millions on millions every year of the last fifteen, and which all, with the possible exception of Russia under the new Czar, profoundly dread. But the operation of such a negative agreement depends entirely on the subject to which it is applied. When Russia refused to join in forcing Turkey to stop the slaughter of Christians, the refusal left Turkey free to go on with her dread task. But when it is proposed to interfere in Greece and force that Government to put down the Cretan insurrection against Turkey—for that is what it now really is—and England refuses, the result is very different. The one was for the help of Turkey, the other leaves Turkey to face the gravest peril with almost a certainty that she cannot overcome it.

It is not Crete alone or chiefly that Turkey has to dread if this policy is carried out. The failure of Turkey in Crete would beyond all doubt fan the fires of strife already started in Macedonia. Macedonia would be by no means simply the field of revolt against Turkey, but of a fierce conflict for its possession by Greece, on the one hand, and Bulgaria, backed by Russia, on the other, with Austria hot to gratify a passionate and long-cherished desire to get to the Mediterranean at Salonica. In other words, if peace cannot be kept in the valleys and on the mountains of the old kingdom of ALEXANDER, the great European struggle over the division of Turkey may have to be met. A war of Greeks and Bulgarians in Macedonia could go but a short way before Russia and Austria would be drawn in, and even a rebellion which Turkey could not repress would be the beginning of the end of the Ottoman Empire and the beginning of that conflict which all Europe has tried for forty years to defer. These are the reasons why a definite and firm refusal by England to allow Turkey to be helped in Crete is, as our correspondent says, "recognized as adding a good deal to history." It may be the slight shock that starts the avalanche.

As we have said, all Europe has long been preparing for the struggle which every effort was made to postpone. In this policy England has gone as far as the furthest, and Lord SALISBURY'S Government knows as well as any Chancellery of the Continent how tremendous are the perils to which the British Empire would be exposed in such a conflict. Until the past year the general course of England has been to preserve the peace in every possible way and to stand aloof from the two great combinations—the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, on the one hand, and the alliance of Russia and France, on the other, but inclining toward the former. But the signs of last Winter that Germany might at heart be hostile to England, and the more recent signs of an understanding between Germany and Russia, have aroused grave fears in the minds of English statesmen. A recent book, "The Nation's Awakening," by Mr. SPENSER WILKINSON, which is attracting much attention, gravely discusses the situation which would be made for Great Britain by a hostile alliance between Germany, Russia, and France. This situation he proposes to meet by a general defensive alliance with Germany, based on colonial division in Africa, and help against Russia and France. But even if England could now form such an alliance, it is by no means certain that it would serve her purpose, since her vast Oriental dominion would be the objective of Russia and even of France. The most that can be said is that the actual opening in an acute form of the conflict over Turkey is threatened by the reported policy of England as to Crete, and that such a conflict might be the most extended and bloody that the world has ever known.

Meanwhile Americans cannot fail to see that for them, for the principles of government that they cherish, and the civilization to which they are devoted the safety of England is more important than all else. They cannot fail in either desire or faith that all that is represented by the English race will come unscathed from whatever trials may be impending.

"THE OLD FLAG."

Senator CAFFERY of Louisiana has been asked to resign his seat because he will not support the Populist Chicago platform and candidates. He says that he will do so when he is asked by "such a party as elected" him, but not till then. He remains true to his party. He repudiates the Populists who have seized its machinery.

"The old flag of Democracy," he says, "of sound money, sound honesty, rigid enforcement of all law, maintenance of our admirable system of Federal Government in its full integrity, and the widest liberty of the citizen to contract for payment in any legal commodity of commerce is good enough for me. I have followed it for many years, in defeat and in victory, in storm and in sunshine, and I propose to follow it to the end of my days."

This is not only honesty, but plain common sense. Men who have worked for the Democratic Party in order to carry out certain principles cannot work for candidates who reject and oppose those principles. Mr. BRYAN himself admits this and declares that parties are but instruments. Since his party is to be an instrument to debase the currency, dishonor the public credit, confuse the finance and commerce of the country, weaken the authority of law, and encourage disorder, he cannot ask Democrats who detest these ends to aid him in accomplishing them.

Moreover, the Democrats who repudiate the repudiators are bound by a duty higher than all party duty. There are certain principles which all Governments must observe. These are not acknowledged, but are openly opposed by Mr. BRYAN and his party. We do not accuse Mr. BRYAN of knowing this, but men who do know it are required to act on their knowledge. Mr. BRYAN may be merely a sincere but ignorant and wrongheaded person. But those who see what his ideas must lead to would, if they supported him, be traitors to their country. In this case Democrats who are true to real Democracy are true also to the fundamental duty of citizens.

"EUROPEAN BONDAGE."

"I am simply on my way to the great metropolis of the Nation," said Mr. BRYAN in Chicago, "to accept the nomination given me in this city a few weeks ago. I am glad to take them your greetings. I can tell them you are their friends, and that you will help them to save themselves from the domination of European bondage under which they have been suffering."

Mr. BRYAN makes much of this notion of European bondage. He seems to mean by it that the American people want a silver-standard currency and Europe won't let us have it. As a matter of fact, Europe would be very glad to have us coin silver at twice its real value. Europe has silver to sell, and so long as its market value is less than the face value of our coins there would be a profit in sending it here. For instance, European syndicates own many millions in breweries, factories, iron and steel works, some railways and street-car lines, &c. They would be very glad to furnish silver bullion at 53 cents or 70 cents or 80 cents and get coin for $1 to pay their wages in. So far from saving us from European bondage, Mr. BRYAN'S plan is sure to put us more or less in the hands of Europe.

DISEASE IN THE DAIRY HERDS.

Many of our exchanges publish interesting facts concerning the progress of the movement for the purification of the milk supply by killing consumptive cows, and we have been accustomed to direct attention in these columns from time to time to the current reports relating to this sanitary undertaking, the importance of which is more clearly seen every year both in this country and in Europe.

Although the inspection of dairy herds was not begun in Connecticut until some time after adjoining States had made notable progress in the work of eradicating bovine tuberculosis, the authorities in that State have shown commendable activity for some months past. A considerable part of the milk supply of this city and Brooklyn comes from the western counties of Connecticut, and for this reason the attempts to improve the condition of the dairy herds in those counties should excite some interest in the two cities. During the week ending on Aug. 1 the Cattle Commission applied the test to 77 cows in Litchfield and Roxbury, and 10 of these were condemned. During the preceding week 106 were inspected in New-Milford, of which 14 were found to be tuberculous, and in Newtown the examination of 28 cows disclosed the presence of the disease in 8 of them. "The Echo Farm Company of Litchfield," says The Hartford Courant, "has ordered all who supply milk to it to have their herds tested with tuberculin before Sept. 1, otherwise it will not receive milk from them." This company sells considerable quantities of milk in this city and Brooklyn. The commission will continue its work in Litchfield and Fairfield Counties.

In this State the Board of Health has been compelled to suspend the work, owing to the refusal of PLATT'S Legislature to appropriate any money for it. "For the past two months," says an Albany paper, "the Secretary of the board, Dr. SMELZER, has been receiving many letters from farmers and others to the effect that there are many cattle in the State afflicted with the disease and urging that something should be done."

We showed some weeks ago that the authorities of San Francisco had decided that the city's milk supply must be protected by the elimination of the tuberculous cows in the suburban "milk district." The Milk Inspector and other sanitary officers have begun the work and are meeting with considerable opposition. The percentage of tuberculous cows thus far disclosed is exceptionally large. "I am under the impression," says Dr. HART of the Board of Health, "that from 40 to 60 per cent. of the dairy cows are diseased." The State Veterinarian of Illinois has expressed the opinion that 50 per cent. of the cows in the famous Elgin dairy district are consumptives, but in no other part of this country has so great a proportion been shown. In New-England and the Middle States the inspections have indicated from 10 to 15 per cent., while the percentage in Western Europe and England appears to be somewhat larger. The San Francisco Inspectors at the beginning of their labors visited the well-known herd of the Swiss Alpine Dairy Company, in the outskirts of the city, and found that no less than 40 out of 58 cows were diseased. The owners of these cattle have joined other dairymen in an attempt to prevent the enforcement of the sanitary ordinance.

In Pennsylvania similar opposition has been encountered in Lancaster County. The inspections made by State officers having shown that the herds in the neighborhood of the borough of Columbia were in very bad condition, the borough decided that dairymen selling milk in the place must subject their cows to the test. The farmers will take the question to the courts. The cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny recently took similar action for the protection of their people, and the daily newspapers show that the work of purifying the herds in the neighborhood of those cities is in progress. In one town of Westmoreland County the dairymen are alarmed about the condition of their herds and "are urging the State Veterinarian to inspect them without delay." The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette reports that "all the milk sold in that district is first carefully heated to a temperature of 185 degrees to destroy any germs which may be in it," and that the owners of the cattle are willing to pay half the cost of the official examination. The dairymen of Lancaster County can learn something from those of Westmoreland.

State Legislatures should make sufficient appropriation, not only for the prosecution of inspection work, but also for reasonable payments to farmers whose cows are killed by the authorities. The appropriation in Massachusetts this year is $250,000. As the cities desire that the work shall be done, the farmers who exercise a controlling influence in so many Legislatures can easily provide appropriation for payments on terms fairly satisfactory to themselves. If the Legislatures refuse to encourage this movement, the cities will undertake to protect their people by license ordinances requiring the tuberculin test. But the cities will not pay for the slaughtered cows. The time is coming, however, when a majority of them will prevent the sale of milk from consumptive cows throughout the districts in which their Health Boards have jurisdiction.

THE FRENCH DREAM.

If in the region to which he has been transferred the late M. JULES FERRY has gained that broader knowledge that is supposed to prevail there, he must contemplate with a grim humor the eulogy pronounced upon his colonial policy by M. HANOTAUX, his successor. According to the actual Premier, France has taken "just the place that belongs" to her by the fulfillment of M. FERRY'S scheme of colonial empire, by the occupation of his "ideal quadrilateral for our colonial domain, Tunis, Tonkin, the Congo, and Madagascar."

What France has really taken upon herself is an annual burden of taxation of $30,000,000, with the responsibility of defending possessions which, if war should come, would be practically indefensible. The actual cost would be indefinitely multiplied if Madagascar, for instance, should have to be held, not against the natives, but against the fleets and armies of England or Germany. In her eagerness to "take the place that belongs to her" in the affairs of Asia and Africa she has bound herself hand and foot in Europe until she is in all European matters a mere helpless attachment to Russia. For this she has gained colonies for which she has no colonists, a shadowy trade with people who cannot buy and can sell but little, and who sell most of what they have to sell to other nations.

What, however, is expensive for France is at least for the present advantage of the rest of the world, for her colonies and the cost and peril they involve are involuntary but strong pledges of peace.

Mr. BRYAN may be pardoned for not knowing anything about finance. It is possible that he cannot understand it if he tries. But he ought to know that the United States is not the only republic in the world. "In no other country," he said on Saturday at Chicago, "can the people take up a private citizen and make him the instrument to accomplish their will." Is Mr. BRYAN ignorant of the fact that from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn there is not a country on the American continent where the people cannot do with any private citizen what he wants our people to do with him? Has he ever heard of France and its President, who began life in a factory? Does he know of the Swiss Republic, in which popular Government is more direct and complete than here? And does he know that the Prime Minister of England has really more power and a closer responsibility to "accomplish the will of the people" than the President of the United States? If he does not know these things, he is disgracefully ignorant. If he does know them, his speech at Chicago was that of a deceitful demagogue.

CYCLIST KILLED ON HIS WHEEL.

Instant Death from Lightning—Rubber Tires No Protection.

From The Chicago Times-Herald, Aug. 8.

The claim has been made hat the rubber tires on a bicycle are a protection to the rider against lightning. The wheel ridden by Walter Scott Thursday evening had rubber tires. He was killed and the tires were not damaged in the least. What became, then, of the bolt of lightning after it accomplished its deadly work?

There is no doubt, the doctors say, that the young man came to his death by being struck by the lightning, and the burned places on his face and breast attest that fact. But Mr. Scott was riding a rubber-tired wheel, and rubber, under ordinary circumstances, is an excellent insulator. It possessed that quality in this case, as was shown by the fact that the deadly current after passing down the body of the rider, met with so much resistance from the rubber tire that the steel rim of the rear wheel was loosened and bent.

Then, where did the bolt of electricity go? There is no evidence to show, for not a mark is visible on the street where the young man fell. Lightning is mysterious. Its strange movements always have puzzled scientists, and this is another case where the most learned student in matters electrical can only hazard a guess.

"The moisture of the rain setting on the tire overcame, to a large degree, the insulating quality of the rubber tire," ventured D. M. Hyland of the city telegraph system. "The ground being wet, the fluid dissipated itself over a broad surface and left no mark. Rubber is an insulator, but may be made a very poor one by moisture settling upon it. We know of nothing that is a perfect insulator. In the frequent lightning storms we have we know that the electricity presents the appearance of being very close, but how comparatively few times do we find evidences that it struck anything. Much of the electricity expends itself in the moist atmosphere."

"Lightning doesn't require a conductor, in the ordinary sense of the word," said William Carroll, Superintendent of Construction of the municipal electric system in discussing the death of the bicycle rider. "Lightning will go through an enormous resistance, because it has such a high pressure and a current strong enough to kill a man is not deterred in its movement by a rubber tire. In this case, however, both the metal parts of the wheel and the tire itself were dripping with water and made good conductors. The disappearance of the bolt after it left the bicycle is unaccountable. Lightning has been known to run down a telegraph pole and cut a groove from the top of it four-fifths the way down and then all signs of it disappear. Did it expend its force or jump to the ground and spread out? You cannot figure it out as you can the path of an electric current generated by a dynamo or battery."

An inquest was held on the body of Scott. S. Carlson, a teamster, testified that Scott passed him on his wheel going south in Calumet Avenue, and had proceeded about fifty feet when there came a bright flash of lightning and the bicycle rider fell. When the witness reached him he was dead. The jury returned a verdict of death by shock resulting from a stroke of lightning.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOT GOOD EVIDENCE

The Pictures Can Easily Be Changed, If Desired.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Photographic copies of an original, it is claimed, are not acceptable as proof before a court, inasmuch as the photographs may easily be changed to suit the wish. Expert picture-makers can take a photograph, and by various processes secure a composite containing several features desired that did not exist in the original.

A celebrated photographer of this city declared to-day that it is an easy matter to change photographs. Pictures can be made to show the body of one person with the head of another, or it is possible to insert certain features desired in a photograph. The producers of art photographs often use the form of one subject and the head of another, in order to obtain the most symmetrical results, and thus form a sort of composite picture.

"By the use of nitric acid," he said, "any part of the silver-print photograph, the one commonly used, can be erased. If the picture were a platinum print, which is unlikely, the same effect could be secured by the use of aqua regia, or a liquid composed of a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, which acts as a solvent for gold or platinum prints."

It was shown that original signatures could be erased and others pasted or copied thereon, and then a photograph taken which would seem that the result was a perfect photograph of an original paper.

EXCURSIONISTS AT NEWPORT.

Thousands on the Beach and In the Parks—Oppressive Heat.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—The heat was oppressive here to-day. Thousands of excursionists came to town and swarmed on the beach and in the parks.

Calvin S. Brice had a dinner company to-night at Beaulieu. James J. Van Alen had a dinner company at Gooseberry Island, at which there were thirty guests.

Among the arrivals to-day were:

Mrs. J. J. Davis, A. Belmont Purdy, Miss Isabel Davis, Miss Marion Davis, J. W. Aspell, J. F. Moffitt, Ernest H. Stover, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. John C. R. Eckerson, New-York; P. L. Rosnitz, J. Linnell Davis, jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. Reed Anthony, A. G. Webb, T. F. Woodward, Boston; George S. Taft, Charles D. Wheeler, F. H. Baker, Worcester; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Spicer, William V. Mailing, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Townsend, Dr. Samuel G. Staples, Joseph C. Borglower, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Schmidt, Washington; Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Keyes, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. George H. White, Cooperstown; Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Annles, Salem, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. William Morris, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Owens, Cleveland; John M. Jones, Mrs. A. L. English, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Snearly, Chicago.

Registered at the Casino to-day were F. O. Beach, who is the guest of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting for one month; William Cutting, Jr., and H. Casimir De Rham of New-York.

William K. Vanderbilt returned here to-night on the Valiant.

Talk Too Much and Say Nothing.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Populism is essentially talkative. It has been created by glib talkers; it has talked itself into control of the less vocal Democracy, and it is guided, led, inspired, and advised by men who would rather talk than eat. Bryan, its idol and standard bearer, talked himself into its favor, Sewall won a measure of its interest by a little bit of timely talking, and Watson, its direct representative, has a word circulation that is the envy of Edison's most effective phonograph. Mr. Watson's tendency to indulge in iconoclastic raids upon the head of his ticket, Mr. Sewall's disposition to straddle the issue and belittle its import, Chairman Jones's mad attack of cacoethes loquendi, in the throes of which were voiced contemptuous allusions to his "Middle of the Road" brethren; the storm of talk, strident and voluminous, to which the incident gave rise, and the hasty and unconvincing retraction—all give pointed illustration to this irresistible tendency of Populism to unconsidered verbosity. The average sober-minded citizen might well hesitate before intrusting to such irresponsible chin-musicians the cares and responsibilities of office. Carried into the Cabinet, this inclination to unbridled utterance would provoke endless mischief. Government would be made a thing of travesty, executive dignity an unknown quantity, and an era of lunacy and noise be inaugurated.

His Idea of Free Silver.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

This dialogue comes from Eastern Kentucky and is vouched for as accurate. The two parties were a mountaineer and a village storekeeper:

"Air we goin' to get free silvah?"

"Ef Bryan wins out, I reckon we air."

"Wal, if we do git it, will you send it up to we uns, or will we uns have to come down heah to git our share?"

The Quotation Marks There Now.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Bryan wants it understood that the place he declaimed so beautifully in Chicago had "quotations marks" all right.

A WONDERFUL KENTUCKY FAMILY.

They Are Six and Have over a Thousand Descendants.

Lexington (Ky.) Letter to The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Webb family of Letcher County, is the wonder of Eastern Kentucky. About the year 1790 Benjamin Webb left his home in Ashe County, N. C., and emigrated to the unbroken wilds of Eastern Kentucky. He built a home on the beautiful and historic Kentucky River, only a few miles from its source, where the early Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone, had camped years before at the mouth of Boone's Fork, and where tradition says the first log hut built in Eastern Kentucky was erected. A half dozen families arrived from Ashe County for the purpose of settling in this section. These people were the Adamses and Crafts, and had remarkably large families. For years they lived at peace, tilling the soil and eating wild meats and honey.

The first of the Webb family was Letty, born in a primitive log hut in 1812, on the waters of the North Fork, a few miles above the present site of Whitesburg, then Perry County. In 1816 Polly was born. Jason is the third, and is now nearly seventy-seven. Miles is fourth, and is seventy-four. Sally, the youngest girl, is seventy-two, and Wiley is nearly seventy.

Letty was married at an early age to Archibald Craft, and to them 11 children were born. Eleven years ago her husband died, at the age of seventy-eight, since which time she has been living with one of her sons. Letty has upward of 80 grandchildren, 50 great-grandchildren, and a dozen great-great-grandchildren. Her offspring are almost as numerous as any of the Webbs. Letty, though quite frail, is able to be about. She is slightly unbalanced from her recent great troubles. Twelve years ago her youngest son, the idol of her heart, was shot dead in a duel by his nephew, and two years ago a son died an almost sudden death. She is now nearing her eighty-fourth birthday, and it is believed she will live several years longer.

Polly, now turning into her ninety-first year, is as spry as a girl, and can walk twelve or fifteen miles a day to visit any of her children. Last Fall she mounted a steed and rode over rough mountain roads into Magoffin County, by a distance of over 100 miles, where she visited her oldest daughter for several months, returning two months ago. On the route she was thrown from the mule she was riding and seriously hurt, though she is thoroughly well now. Polly married in the Adams family, and was left a widow during the late war, when her husband was killed by the Confederates in Wise County, Va., just beyond the Kentucky line. She has 10 children—all living except two daughters, who died several years ago—70 grandchildren, 45 great-grandchildren, and half as many great-great-grandchildren. She lives at the home of her youngest son, and enjoys the comforts of life in her good old days.

Jason is now nearly seventy-seven, and he boasts any of them for descendants, there having been 19 children born in the same old log house, built nearly sixty years ago, in which he began housekeeping. Sixteen of them are living, ranging in age from nine to fifty-two. Jason has 150 grandchildren, 80 great-grandchildren, and 60 great great-grandchildren, all of whom live within ten miles of Sergents. Two of his children died in youth, and his oldest son died two years ago from injuries received during the war, dealing for "Dixie." Two years ago he took his first ride on the "cyars," as he calls them, and went into Sullivan County, Tenn., where he remained several weeks. Of the six old Webbs, only two of them (Jason and Wiley) ever reached upon the steam car, though they resided within thirty miles of the railroad. Jason never had a suit in court in his life.

Miles is now seventy-four, and yet very pert and healthy. He can ride over the mountains into Floyd County and visit his "Daisy," as he calls her, meaning his sister-in-law, whom, rumor has it, he still soon wed. She is Mrs. Gibson, seventy-one years old. Miles has been a widower four years. He has fourteen children, all of whom have large families. As near as can be estimated, Miles has 100 grandchildren, 75 great-grandchildren, and 10 great-great-grandchildren. He is a great lover of the fair sex, and, despite his age, he can be very often seen in the company of young ladies.

Sally, seventy-two, is stout, and does as much farm work as the average man. She also married in the Adams family. Her husband is aged seventy-eight. They reside in an old log hut, built nearly fifty years ago, near Cumberland Mountains. Sally has 13 children, 91 grandchildren, 60 great-grandchildren, and 20 great-great-grandchildren. It is a common occurrence to see Sally on her way to the county mill with a bushel of corn on her shoulders.

The youngest of the Webb family is Wiley, aged seventy, and he has been a widower six years. Of his family there are 11 children, 85 grandchildren, 20 great-grandchildren, and no great-great-grandchildren. Wiley is wanting to marry again, and it is believed he will soon wed a young girl. He owns the largest level farm in Letcher County, and is worth considerable money. He lives in the building vacated many years ago by his father.

The following table shows the approximate number of descendants of each member of the Webb family and the aggregate for the entire family:

Name.	Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-grandchildren.	Great-great-grandchildren.	Total.
Letty	11	80	50	12	153
Polly	10	70	45	22	147
Jason	19	150	80	60	309
Miles	14	100	75	40	229
Sally	13	92	60	20	175
Wiley	11	65	30		106
Total	78	545	340	154	1,117

The Star Lady Traveler.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Some half a century ago the late Dr. Scoresby, formerly Capt. Scoresby of the arctic seas, used to tell a story of a soirée to which he had once been invited in Paris at the house of the celebrated savant, M. Arago. The company embraced an extraordinary group of travelers. Scoresby himself had at that time been nearer the north pole than any navigator, so that it was quite natural that he should be introduced to the sailor who had been nearer to the south pole. There were present likewise the aeronaut who had reached the highest point above, and the mining engineer who had penetrated to the greatest depth below the surface. But the star of the company was a lady—the only lady at that time who had circumnavigated the globe.

In accomplishing this feat she had shown remarkable pluck. She had been married to a Commander in the French Navy, was almost immediately after, was ordered off on a two years' cruise around the world. The regulations of the service at that time forbade any woman to be on board, though they must have been relaxed since then to allow Miss Gordon Cumming to give us the story of "A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War." Madame, however, was determined not to be balked of her marriage trip. When the ship had made some way she astonished her husband one morning by appearing on deck. Loyal to his orders, he was obliged to send her ashore, which he did at Madeira, and to make all sure he committed her to the charge of the French Consul at Funchal. But a new surprise awaited him.

A few days later, when the ship was well on its way, my lady appeared on deck again. How she achieved it we do not know, unless she had changed clothes with one of the sailors. The captain was now helpless, and compelled to surrender; and, in spite of the navy regulations, his plucky wife circumnavigated the globe.

India's Hoard of Specie.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

For a long period of years India has been characterized as a "sinkhole" of the precious metals, or, in other words, there has been for many years a continuous flow of the precious metals—gold and silver—into India, where they have to a large extent disappeared, undoubtedly by burial underground for the purpose of hoarding and concealment. The motive for this under the Mogul and native rulers was unquestionably to escape direct plunder or confiscation; but under British rule these hoards, amounting unquestionably to many hundreds of millions, are not taxed, malice by reason of their inaccessibility. And partly by the recognized policy of the Government to avoid direct taxation of active capital, and encourage, by making safe its employment, the tendency of these buried treasures to come to light and enter into the channels of trade.

That this policy has been a wise one is shown by the fact that within recent years there has been an increasing disposition on the part of the Indian owners of concealed treasures—especially the Indian Princes or Rajahs—to withdraw them from their hoarding places and invest them in Government bonds or other desirable, interest-bearing securities; and in this way a very great addition to the world's active stock, the money metals, may be anticipated in the perhaps not distant future.

SILVER AND FARM PRODUCE

CONFERENCE IN BERLIN AS TO AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

Discussion as to the Cause of Low Prices, in Which Americans Participate—Free Coinage Not Recommended as a Relief Measure—Reference Made to the Enormous Production of Cereals in Siberia and Argentine Republic.

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BERLIN, Aug. 9.—A select conference was held Thursday evening at the residence of Prof. Sering of the Berlin Academy of Agriculture, to which were invited Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests; Dr. Thiel, First Councilor of the Ministry of Agriculture; Edwin F. Uhl, United States Ambassador to Germany; Dr. Schumacher, who has made two official visits to the United States for the purpose of studying the agricultural conditions prevailing in America; Mr. Turke of the Eckert agricultural machinery manufacturing firm; David Lubin of Sacramento, Cal., as the representative of the Patrons of Husbandry, and two or three other prominent agrarians. Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten and Ambassador Uhl, having made prior engagements, were compelled to absent themselves from the conference, but all of the others who were invited were present.

Mr. Lubin submitted a series of questions for discussion bearing upon the respective causes, effects, and remedies connected with the decline of prices in the agricultural product of the world. Among the number of remedies suggested by the questions submitted were the remonetization of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 and the establishment of the free-trade system. The submission of the questions was followed by a discussion which lasted five hours. Prof. Sering delivered an address in which he expressed his belief that the prices of agricultural products had reached their lowest figures, but he admitted that while they would not fall any lower it was possible they might remain stationary for a long time to come. According to Mr. Lubin's contention, which was that if their efforts to establish a free-trade system fail, the farmers of the United States ought to have bounties upon their expected products by the Government. Prof. Sering said he was not surprised at Mr. Lubin's demand, but he warned him and the others of his hearers that if such a system of bounties should be established it immediately would elicit strong retaliatory measures in Europe, and perhaps cause the creation of a protectionist union of the European countries against the United States. It was a mere delusion, he continued, on the agriculturists of the United States to suppose that France and Germany could be starved into surrendering. The Argentine Republic and Russia, he said, could provide an ample supply of wheat, meats, &c., for an indefinite time.

Dr. Schumacher, who followed Prof. Sering, concurred in that gentleman's opinions and contended that the coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 in the United States necessarily would induce a serious economic conflict with Europe.

Mr. Turke, whose commercial connections are chiefly with the Argentine Republic and Russia, expressed himself as convinced that both of those countries were only beginning their careers as the grain providers of the world. Russia, he said, was developing in the production of grain surprisingly, and it predicted that within a few years the whole of Southern Siberia would become a serious competitor for supplying Europe and the rest of the world with cereals.

Prof. Sering suggested the creation of an international alliance of the agrarians of the world with a central bureau in London, Washington, Berlin, or Paris, and that the alliance hold an annual meeting of delegates from the various agrarian institutions. The proposal was deferred for the action of a future conference.

Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten previously had received Mr. Lubin, who was introduced to the Minister of Agriculture by Ambassador Uhl. Upon this occasion Baron von Hammerstein declared that he was in full sympathy with Mr. Lubin in the latter's anxiety in regard to the decline in the prices of agricultural products. Prussia, he said, was suffering equally with the rest of the world from general depression of business and prices. He added that he was glad that Mr. Lubin was about to discuss the problem with which they were confronted with the leading economists of Germany. Baron von Hammerstein later introduced Mr. Lubin to Prof. Sering and Dr. Schumacher. A report of the proceedings of the agricultural conference has been furnished to Baron von Hammerstein.

The Emperor Came Not.

The Inhabitants of the Lower Rhine district had long been in expectation that the Emperor would make a tour of their section of the empire in accordance with his announced programme, and had made elaborate preparations to receive his Majesty with all possible honors. It was particularly expected that the Kaiser would be present at the dedication of the restored church at Wesel, and unveil the statue of his grandfather, Emperor William I., at Ehrenbreit, Friday, and these places were the centres of attraction to all who could possibly make the journey. When it was announced that the Emperor could not possibly be present, owing to illness, the people were greatly disappointed, but the programme previously arranged was carried out to the letter, and the events attracted crowds of people. The Empress and Princess Henry of Prussia, who represented the Emperor, his brother, were received with every manifestation of enthusiasm.

Although an attack of catarrh was given as the reason for the Emperor's abandonment of his trip to the Lower Rhine, there is little doubt that political affairs were the chief causes of his remaining behind, but the story now in circulation that dissatisfaction in the Chancellorship is impending is a mere resurgence of a favorite theme of late when current politics become a little dull.

The North German Gazette, in its issue of yesterday, made the announcement that the Czar had notified Emperor William that he and the Czarina would visit Breslau about Sept. 5, upon the occasion of the Silesian military manoeuvres. The proximity of the event alone discounts the idea that Prince Hohenlohe will resign within the next few weeks, if, indeed, he does so for many months to come.

William's Democracy.

The usual stock of stories are in circulation in connection with the Emperor's recent tour of the northern seas, chief among them being an account of his Majesty's democratic demeanor. It is related that he completely discarded his accustomed Court stiffness, and made himself particularly agreeable to high and low alike.

One of the Emperor's guests on the trip tells the following story: The Kaiser, upon becoming aware that some of the officers of the Hohenzollern were in the habit of riding bicycles upon the promenade deck of the imperial yacht, went personally to the officers and asked them why they had not invited him to take part in their sport. The officers, with a great deal of trepidation, admitted that they had ridden their bicycles in disobedience of the orders of Capt. Brussatt, the commander of the Hohenzollern, whereupon the Kaiser summoned Capt. Brussatt, and compelled him to mount a bicycle, his Majesty holding the machine steady, while the unhappy Captain and the group surrounding him were photographed, amid the ill-concealed utterers of the officers.

Policy Toward Foreign Laborers.

A Viennese sign painter named Moritz Back recently arrived in Berlin and obtained work at his trade. He complied with all of the requirements of the law relating to new-comers, informing the police of his birthplace, occupation, &c., but roughly was given to understand by the police that he was not wanted in Berlin; that there were already too many workmen in Prussia, and that he ought to have remained in Austria.

He failed to heed the warning given to him by the police, and the latter in the meantime communicated with the police in Vienna, endeavoring to find some excuse for driving him out of Germany. Among the inquiries made was whether Back had ever been convicted of any offense in Austria. The Vienna police looked up Back's record, and found that he had been convicted of the heinous offense of calling his employer an "exploiter," for which he was compelled to pay a fine. The police upon receiving this information ordered Back to leave Prussia within ten days. The Vorwarts, the leading organ of the Socialists, in an article commenting upon Back's case, expresses the opinion that his is a test case, upon which it is designed to base wholesale expulsions of foreign workmen from Prussia.

Psychologic Congress.

The International Psychologic Congress at Munich has been well attended. Prof. Baldwin of Princeton College was among the speakers, and in his address dwelt upon the importance of the German universities to American students.

The congress invited Prince Ludwig of Bavaria and other royalties to witness a new experiment with the Röntgen rays upon the body of a man. The body was submitted to the action of the rays through an apparatus of special design, which enabled the spectators clearly to observe the action of the diaphragm, heart, and stomach. The experiment was entirely successful.

In connection with the recent pooling of the petroleum business of the Hamburg firm of John & Co. with that of Philip Pots of Mannheim and the Passows of Bremen, the Hamburger Boersenhalle now makes the announcement that all of the dealings of the members of the pool, or "ring," have been transacted with the Standard Oil Company since May 24, and that the unification of the petroleum trade of the world is now an accomplished fact.

Small Opinion of Mr. George.

The Socialist Vorwärts stigmatizes Henry George's action in entering the Presidential campaign in the United States as an advocate of Bryan as probably the last phase of his downward career. The paper adds that Mr. George's action probably will have little political effect, his few remaining followers long ago having joined the ranks of the Populists.

Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to Italy, is in Berlin, en route from St. Petersburg for Rome.

In connection with the policy of German colonial expansion it is worthy of notice that the Prussion rescript of 1850 forbidding the promotion of emigration to the three southern provinces of Brazil has just been withdrawn. It is expected that the German settlements founded in those provinces prior to 1850 will now be developed and extended. Arrangements have been made for a special steamship service between Hamburg and Brazil.

German Fleet Inspection.

The German fleet is assembling at Wilhelmshaven to-day, and the naval manoeuvres will begin to-morrow with the inspection of the vessels. After the inspection the ships will be put through various tactics in the North Sea until Aug. 14, when the fleet will pass through the North Sea-Baltic Canal, with the object of testing the strategic value of that waterway. It is expected that fifty-four vessels, besides the torpedo boats and transports, will traverse the canal. After the passage of the canal the fleet will go to Lübeck and the Neufahrwasser, and return to Kiel Aug. 29, remaining there four days. The idea of returning through the North Sea-Baltic Canal seems to have been abandoned. The route most likely to be taken by the fleet will be by the way of the Skagerrack to Heligoland, where the sham naval battles will take place. The fleet will disband at the mouth of the Elbe Sept. 15.

EARL OF LIMERICK DEAD.

He Had Been Aid de Camp to Queen Victoria Since 1886.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Earl of Limerick died to-day. He was William Hale John Charles Pery, Earl of Limerick; Baron Glentworth in the Irish Peerage, and Baron Foxford, in the British Peerage.

He was born Jan. 17, 1840, and succeeded his father, the second Earl, in 1866. He had been aide de camp to the Queen since 1886, and twice Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. He was Deputy Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace for County Limerick.

His heir is his son, the only surviving child of his first marriage. By his second marriage he had three daughters.

Irish Land Bill Opposition.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A statement signed by the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Londonderry, Col. Edward J. Saunderson, M. P., and other Tory opponents of the Irish Land bill, has been issued. It repudiates the idea that the amendments made to the bill by the House of Lords are calculated to destroy the character of the measure and to wreck it, unless the House of Commons rejects the amendments, with the consent of the upper house. The statement deals with the amendments, and claims that they improve an ill-drawn and ill-arranged measure.

Royalty and Democracy.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—A news agency here is responsible for the statement that Queen Victoria, at the request of Emperor William, has invited President Faure to meet the Emperor at Osborne House, the Queen's residence, on the Isle of Wight, with the idea of facilitating his Majesty's visiting the Paris Exhibition in 1900. The agency adds that the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his last visit to Paris, presented the invitation to President Faure.

Count Von Rex Promoted.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that, in view of the growing importance of the commerce between Germany and Venezuela, Count von Rex, at present German Minister Resident at Caracas, has been raised to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Temporary Armenian Patriarch.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.—M. Bartolomeos, late Archbishop of Brusa, has been chosen as locum tenens of the Armenian Patriarch, Matthew Izmirhan, who resigned a few days ago. It is thought that M. Bartolomeos will be able to fill the post more acceptably than the last incumbent, as he has Mohammedan sympathies.

The Rose Oil Works Burned.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The extensive oil works of Sir W. A. Rose & Co., at Rose's Wharf, Millwall, have been destroyed by fire. The loss probably will amount to $500,000.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

Two Children Swept Away by an East River Eddy.

Mamie Gunther, six years old, of 536 West Thirty-eighth Street, this city, and L. C. Albrecht, fifteen years old, of 204 Fifth Street, Long Island City, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday at the foot of Sanford Street, Long Island City.

The little girl, with her mother, was visiting the Albrecht family. During the afternoon the boy took the little girl for a walk, and they went to what is known as Black Rock, opposite Blackwell's Island. The boy went in swimming, while the girl played in the water on the rock out as far as she could go.

The boy went out too far and was caught in an eddy, and, despite his efforts to free himself from the current, was carried down stream. He became exhausted, and had begun to sink, when J. S. Deinnell, engineer of a stone yard on the shore, saw him and put out to his aid.

The boy was unconscious when brought ashore, and was taken to the Astoria Hospital, where the doctors revived him.

When the little girl saw the boy, who is her cousin, in trouble she became excited and, going out too far, was swept off her feet. Frederick Dennemger plunged in and saved her.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. Alper H. Lloyd.

Dr. Alper H. Lloyd, forty-six years old, who died at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday of cerebral hemorrhage, was a son of Capt. J. K. Lloyd, a well-known Boston man. Dr. Lloyd leaves a wife and two children. He was a graduate of the Homeopathic Medical College of this city. The funeral services will be held to-morrow evening at his late residence, 238 East Seventy-ninth Street. The burial will be in Boston.

TO REPLACE BRITANNIA

PRINCE OF WALES REPORTED TO HAVE ORDERED A NEW YACHT.

Watson to Design It, but Will Wait to See What the Valkyrie Does in Racing with the Meteor Before He Goes to Work to Figure Out a New Flier—Lessons Taught by the Ailsa—Going Back to the Old Rule.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Aug. 1.—The Prince of Wales, it is said, has commissioned C. L. Watson to design a new racing cutter for him, and the report is believed to be authentic. It is further stated that Mr. Watson is busy with the design, which is evidently not authentic. Mr. Watson has not ascertained sufficient information about his cutter Meteor's speed to risk designing another cutter on her lines, and until the cutter's speed and behavior in heavy weather and all sorts of weather are obtained, it is safe to say Mr. Watson will not go on with any design for a new racing cutter of her tonnage.

There is little likelihood of any design being proceeded with until the Meteor and the Valkyrie III., on her return from New-York, have had a trial of speed to ascertain whether or not the Valkyrie's greater beam and draught are or are not advantages. Since the Ailsa has just completed five wins from the Britannia, some first and other second prizes, Mr. Watson must be convinced that the Ailsa's increased beam over the Britannia is an advantage as well as her steel boom, and in any new design for a first-class racing cutter it may be taken for granted that more beam than the Meteor has will be given. Indeed, with the result of the Ailsa's sailing to go by, Mr. Watson must have concluded that the building of the Meteor under the restraints of our new rule has been a mistake.

The outcry against our late rule was that it gave no suitable accommodation in the cabins on account of the under-water body being limited. But experience has proved that the new rule provides no more accommodation than the old rule, and, as a supposed improvement for the comfort of owners and friends, it has turned out to be a fraud. One of the bitterest opponents of the new rule is Capt. Ewing, who got a new five-rater from Sibbick this last Spring. From Sibbick the same owner had the five-rater Norman built for him for the season of 1895, and she turned out the champion of her class. Capt. Ewing has discovered that his old-rule lugger is superior to the new one in speed and other respects, and in the various classes up to the twenty-raters the experience is similar. The new-rule boats are showing speedy in light winds, in a breeze they are getting beaten by the old-rule boats. With no more displacement than the old-rule boats, with the ballast not so low, with less beam, and with more canvas in proportion than the old boats, it can be seen at once that the new-rule boats in the smaller class are neither so safe nor so reliable as in the old-rule boats.

As I have already said, it seemed as if the new rule was a departure in the wrong direction, and experience is proving it to be so. So doubtful were Clyde yachtsmen of the new rule that they avoided building to it, and the boats built elsewhere to the rule are condemning themselves. So far, the yacht designers who suggested and advocated the new rule with, no doubt, an expectation that business in yachts would follow, must have been woefully disappointed. While the rule was being discussed before being passed, complaints were made that the members of yacht clubs best able to advise stood aloof, and a consequence was that the rule was adopted and carried by the busybodies who are under the delusion that they are genuine experts.

One marked result of the new rule taxing beam has been the exaggeration of untaxed overhangs. Of course these fail to be kept clear of touching the water, and increasing the length of the load water line, but both fore and aft they have been extended to the utmost limit, with, of course, the purpose of giving sail-carrying power whenever the yacht was put off her even keel and immersed her top side.

Full advantage has been taken of Herreshoff's hint given in the Niagara's bow. Our latest sterns with a bird's curve are run into the keel clear of the water, and the keel is kept just clear of the water for four or five feet, to keep the load water-line to its limit. Counters have got wonderfully extended, and in some of the more recent boats the united overhangs must be about the same length as the body of the boat. Fife resisted the exaggeration as long as he could, but his recent new rule five-rater has been built with overhangs as long as they are in Sibbick's new rule five-rater Westra. A consequence has been that Fife's lugger with its sweeter lines has been pretty regularly beating Sibbicks. Of course next season will show greater exaggeration until the under-water body becomes little more than a receptacle for the ballast and a means of checking leeway, especially in a seaway.

Curiously enough, our fastest fishing boats were at one time built with a spread from the keel to the gunwale, which made them very fast, until laid over in a breeze, when they gained sail-carrying power with every plank immersed.

Mr. C. D. Rose, the owner of the Satanita, has commissioned Mr. Soper, designer of the Satanita, to design a cutter about the same tonnage, for racing, to be built by his firm of Fay & Co., Southampton.

Mr. Barclay Walker, owner of the Ailsa, it is reported, has given Fife of Fairlie an order for a racing cutter to replace the Ailsa, which will be designed by Fife, and probably built by Messrs. A. & J. Inglis of Glasgow, who built the Ailsa and Cuilmore, from Fife's designs. With these three new cutters, there is no fear that one of the big cutter class disappearing, as has been prophesied. On the contrary, with the Meteor and Ailsa, Britannia, Satanita, and Valkyrie under the racing flags of new owners, the class will never have been so well represented.

The City of Swansea quite lost its head over its first regatta, due, it is explained, to the presence of a royal and an imperial yacht. After much praying and beseeching, the Prince of Wales promised to send Britannia, and quite unexpectedly the Emperor of Germany's yacht arrived. Since Wales has never forgotten that the principality was once a kingdom, till Edward I. (Longshanks) of England, "the Hammer of Scotland," invaded it and completed its conquest, with the aid of his Queen, who gave birth to the first Prince of Wales in a Welsh castle. To have its own Prince, or at least his Britannia, at the first big Welsh regatta quite upset Swansea and the adjacent country, and on the 25th Swansea overflowed with loyal Welshmen.

A tempest of wind and torrents of rain prevented the regatta, and the loyal Welsh, drenched like crows, had to drown their loyalty in beer and find their way home. Next day, Sunday, was brighter and better, and Swansea comforted itself with the sight of Britannia, Meteor, and other yachts lying in Swansea docks, where they had found shelter.

On the Monday following the postponed regatta went on, the Regatta Committees of Penzance and Falmouth having generously curtailed their own events. But still the luck was against Swansea, since the cutter of the Prince of Wales got beaten, and the Emperor of Germany's cutter Meteor carried away her topmast from the gammon iron bursting. The gammon iron, as we name it, is the iron or steel hoop bolted to the stemhead, through which the bowsprit is pushed out, and to it is shackled the forestay that supports the mast.

The Meteor made a start seven minutes late, occasioned by some idiot owner of a cruiser having his boat anchored at one end of the starting line to get a good view of the start. The cruiser, naturally enough, got mistaken for the flagship, and Comes of the Meteor, in consequence, got his cutter into trouble.

The Swansea people had collected 1,000 sovereigns for their regatta prizes, which enabled the committee to distribute handsome souvenirs of the event. The Mayoress and ladies of Swansea subscribed for a magnificent prize for the forty-raters, which was won by Fife's Isolde, owned by Mr. Peter Donaldson, who will have a long wait before the ladies of Glasgow will do anything so handsome.

The first-class match included the following yachts:

Meteor, cutter...101.0...The Emperor of Germany.
Ailsa, cutter.....100.0...Mr. A. B. Walker.
Satanita, cutter.. 99.6...Mr. C. D. Rose.
Britannia, cutter. 96.8...The Prince of Wales.
Caress, cutter... 67.0...Mr. W. H. Walker.

At the start Ailsa went away with the lead, followed by Britannia, Satanita, and a long way astern Meteor. Settling down to her work, Meteor soon overhauled Satanita, and Britannia, and went after Ailsa. She closed on Ailsa, and, when the sheets were got on board for the turn to windward, looked like weathering her when the gammon iron burst, and the topmast went over the side. Lord Lonsdale, who was on board Meteor, objected to any assistance, and under lower canvas Meteor got back to anchorage.

Ailsa continued to lead, and got first prize, with Britannia getting second. Of course, Swansea was disgusted because Britannia did not win first prize, but the disaster to Meteor created no emotion. The crowd had the impression Meteor was built in Germany, and like other goods "made in Germany" could not be a first-class yacht. Of course, Britannia, Meteor, and Ailsa are all Clyde-built, but the people of Swansea, like other English people, are in doubt if the Clyde is any better than Germany.

In the forty-rater match Lennon Cranfield was keeping the light-ballasted Corsair on her feet, but with the breeze gusty he let the cutter enjoy a long jibe, which carried her topmast over the side.

When the racing was finished the cutters got booms aboard for a reach across the British Channel, round Land's End to Penzance, for the regatta there. Of course, Meteor, under lower canvas, had to shorten the road as fast as she could do it for Southampton to get a new topmast and another gammon iron for her bowsprit forged. The Royal Squadron and rowes week are at hand, and the whole racing fleet will have to be there. But from Falmouth the trip is not a long one.

REGULARS WILL SET THE PACE.

Battery K Will Show Militiamen How to Drill in Camp.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Only such work as it was absolutely necessary to perform was done to-day, and every effort was made to make the work as light as possible. The heat was intense all day, and not a breath of cooling air was felt, not even after sundown. The men and horses suffered greatly, and kept in the shade as much as possible. The work will commence in the morning.

Battery K, United States Army, in addition to doing the same work as the State troops, will be called on to give an exhibition drill every afternoon during its stay here. It is expected the drill shown by the regulars will give the volunteers much food for thought and some things to practice on during the drill season.

No evening ceremonies will mark the close of the day this week. A short guard mount right after supper, retreat, and roll call, followed by the sunset gun, and the day will be over. The drills and parades will be held during the day.

Two of the State batteries will drill each morning from 5:30 o'clock until 6:30 o'clock, after breakfast the other two batteries will occupy the grounds. Then they will be through for the day, having, of course, to care for their horses. The regular battery and troop of cavalry have the afternoon for their manoeuvring. There will be an exception to this on Thursday and Friday afternoons, when reviews will be rendered to Gen. McAlpin and Gen. Carrol.

The extreme heat has helped to make it a very quiet Sunday. The least exertion started the perspiration. There were no church services and no regular duties to be performed, but the morning was spent in cleaning up gun carriages and harness after the long march. The Ordnance Department also removed several streets of unoccupied tents to make room for to-morrow's drill.

A number of visitors were in camp during the day, and Capt. Wendel was visited by President Kunn and a delegation from the Ladies and Gentlemen's Pleasure Club of Washington Heights.

$101,324 FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

An Estate, Stocks, and Jewelry Pledged at Old Orchard.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 9.—In two sessions of the Christian Alliance camp meeting at the camp grounds to-day $101,324 was raised for foreign missions, and nearly 100 persons volunteered their services as missionaries to be sent to foreign fields. The Christian Alliance meetings have been in progress two weeks and have been attended by large audiences.

To-day's attendance was the largest in the history of the Old Orchard Camp Grounds. There were 10,000 persons present at each of the important services. The Rev. Dr. Simpson preached a powerful missionary sermon in the forenoon, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Lehencur, Superintendent of Alliance missions in Chile, who made a strong appeal for self-sacrifice and contributions to help evangelize the world and hasten Christ's coming. The addresses were followed by a collection which lasted two hours. Cash offerings and pledges ranged from 50 cents to $1,000 each. Many persons in the audience contributed gold watches and rings. One man gave a piano and another a bicycle. A man who had expected to be present, but could not come, telegraphed his pledge of 10,000 shares of a certain stock, name not announced, whose par value he said was $5, but its recent sales were at $1 per share. Dr. Simpson estimated the value of the stock at $25,000.

Among the pledges were these: Worcester Alliance, $250; Gospel Mission of Passaic, N. J., $200; Maxville Alliance, $500; Norristown (Penn.) Alliance $200; Colorado Alliance, $250; Texas Alliance, $500.

In the afternoon the contributions amounted to $50,000. In the afternoon Dr. Simpson announced additional pledges and mail contributions amounting to $20,000. He also announced the gift of an estate valued at $25,000. He then proceeded to solicit subscriptions until the total of the contributions and pledges reached $101,324. A large amount of jewelry was included in this sum.

MANGLED REMAINS DREDGED UP.

Thought to be Johnnie Costello, Who Was Chased by a Watchman.

The lower half of the body of a boy was raised from the bottom of the East River yesterday afternoon by a steam dredger working at the foot of East Twenty-ninth Street.

The body had been cut in two just below the chest, and it seemed as though the cut had been made either by a blunt instrument, possibly the prow of a vessel, or else by clothing on the body except a black stocking, on the left foot. The body was considerably decomposed, and had evidently been in the water about two months. It was impossible to determine the exact age of the boy, but it is believed he was about thirteen years old.

A rumor was circulated that the body was the remainder of a "subject" from Bellevue Hospital. The hospital authorities say that this would be impossible.

Mrs. Costello of 411 East Twenty-ninth Street identified the remains as her son, Johnnie Costello, eight years old, who has been missing for a month. She fainted on identifying the remains.

Minnie Costello, her daughter, eighteen years old, said that her mother identified the remains of the boy John by the left shoe and stocking. She said that on the evening of May 8 he went to play on the dock and did not return. Two weeks ago a boy said the watchman on the dock chased several boys, one of whom was Johnnie, and he either jumped or fell overboard.

Quarrel Ends in Fractured Skull.

John Hastings, forty-eight years old, of 213 Clinton Street, Hoboken, was found in the hallway of his home yesterday, suffering from a fractured skull. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where his injury was pronounced fatal.

An ante-mortem statement was taken. He said that he became involved in a quarrel with Thomas Ryan, eighteen years old, and Thomas Donnelly, twenty-one years old, who live in the same house with him, and that Ryan struck him on the head with an iron bar.

Donnelly and Ryan were arrested, but denied that they had quarreled with Hastings. They were locked up without bail.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—EVERETT—Baroness Von Steinwehr, Germany.

—WALDORF—Baron de Watteville of France and John Drew.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Sir Josiah Rees of Bermuda and ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—12:50 A. M.—252 West Fifty-fifth Street; William Nehill; damage, $500.

—1:30 A. M.—Brick apartment house 1,035 Third Avenue; John D. Crimmins, owner; damage, $500.

—3:10 A. M.—Commercial Building, in Waverley Place; Hayes, Goldberg & Co., clothiers; damage, $100.

—11:50 A. M.—1,374 First Avenue; John Hall; damage, $10.

SHOOK MR. HANNA'S HAND

CHARGE AGAINST SECRETARY HENRY OF CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

The Union, However, Gave Him a Vote of Confidence—He Got an Advertisement from the Republican National Committee and Promised to Get One from the Democratic—Trouble Over Eccentric Engineers.

The hot wave seemed to have affected the Central Labor Union yesterday, as several of the delegates showed signs of mental irritation.

Secretary Henry, who has the contract for getting up the Central Labor Union Journal on Labor Day, was asked about an interview that he had with Mark Hanna.

Mr. Henry replied that he had seen Mr. Hanna, and that gentleman had given him the "glad hand" on the occasion.

"What!" you shake hands with Mark Hanna?" asked a delegate, in surprise.

Mr. Henry said he had employed two men to canvass for advertisements, and they had called on the Republican National Committee. The committee was willing to have half-tone pictures of the Republican Presidential candidates and the Republican platform published in The Journal as an advertisement, but, as the committee had heard that there were labo. fakirs going about on similar errands it wanted to see some responsible person. So Mr. Henry was sent for, and Mr. Hanna shook hands with him, and he got the advertisement.

Mr. Henry added that he had followed a precedent set down in 1892, when the pictures of the Republican and Democratic candidates were published in The Central Labor Union Journal of that year.

A delegate jumped up and said: "I don't believe in any Central Labor Union delegate getting money from either of the political parties. Any one who knows Mark Hanna would object to taking money from such sources."

Mr. Henry replied that when the Democratic National Executive Committee was organized he would try and get an advertisement from it. That would even up matters.

Delegate Jones of the varnishers, who is a Socialist, said that if any party platform was published in the Central Labor Union Journal the Socialist platform should be published.

"Will the Socialists pay for an advertisement in our journal?" asked a delegate.

"Any one who goes to the Socialists for money will only be wasting time and shoe leather," remarked Delegate Planer of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers.

The meeting then passed a vote of confidence in Secretary Henry.

Delegate Armstrong of Electrical Workers No. 3 said that his predecessor, Charles W. Hoanley, was getting up a Sewall and Watson mass meeting for Monday, and was saying that it would be held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union.

The meeting denounced Hoanley's statement, inasmuch as the Central Labor Union was not going into politics.

The union received a complaint from the Eccentric Association of Engineers against an employer who was said to discriminate against organized labor.

Delegate Ryan of the photo-engravers excitedly asked what was meant by eccentric association of engineers. He was tired of eccentric associations. The Central Labor Union was not eccentric, yet from reading the reports of its meetings one would think it was composed of lunatics.

"You are out of order," cried Chairman William J. O'Brien, pounding with his gavel. "We are not responsible for the reading of the letter."

"The idea of an eccentric association," continued Ryan, but the chair again interrupted him with the gavel, and ordered him to sit down.

Delegate Meade of the eccentric engineers explained that the employer complained against in the letter was a member of the Stationary Engineers' Union, who were working at less than union wages.

"Does this gentleman belong to the Eccentric Association of Engineers?" asked Delegate Ryan.

"Yes," cried the Chair.

"Then he has no right here. There ought to be no eccentric business in the Central Labor Union."

"You are out of order; sit down," called out the Chair.

"You'll be sorry for this," said Ryan sitting down.

No sooner had Delegate Meade resumed speaking than Ryan jumped up again with the exclamation: "Eccentric engineers in the Central Labor Union! Monstrous!"

"Suppose I don't allow Meade to explain what an eccentric engineer is," exclaimed a delegate.

"It is too warm a day for that," said the Chairman. "The subject is too exciting."

The meeting decided to endorse the stationary engineers for working for less than union wages.

OPENING OF OHIO CAMPAIGN.

First Great Meeting to be Held in Columbus Saturday.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 9.—The Ohio campaign will be opened Saturday at Columbus. The meeting will be addressed by Senator John Sherman and Senator-elect J. B. Foraker. Senator Sherman's speech will be looked upon generally as the first step in his campaign for re-election to the United States Senate. Senator Sherman says he is preparing his speech with great care, and it is his wish to have it the most effective exposition of the financial question he ever has made.

The prominence of finance in the politics of the day leads Senator Sherman's friends to believe that what politicians rather vaguely term the "logic of the situation" points to the election of Senator Sherman as his own successor. In a State which has so many ambitious men as Ohio, there is sure to be several candidates for the Senate, and Mr. Sherman no doubt will find some opposition when the next Legislature shall meet, to choose his successor. The name of Mark Hanna is frequently mentioned in connection with the Senatorship, but it is said this is wholly without the warrant of Mr. Hanna himself.

The Columbus meeting will call forth Mr. Foraker's first political utterance since the week of the Republican Convention at St. Louis. He has been at great pains in preparing his speech.

McKINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

Letter Probably Will Not Be Published Before September.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 9.—This week in Canton will be one of the quiet ones of the campaign. One or two delegations are expected, and Major McKinley may make two or three short speeches, but he hopes to give a great deal of time in the next ten days to his letter of acceptance. It is likely it will be finished by the end of the third week in August, but the Major does not expect to publish it before the 1st of September. Mr. Hobart will begin work on his letter soon, and, if the usual custom shall be followed, he will send a copy of it to Major McKinley a week or so before it shall be given to the public.

Major McKinley's letter will be his longest and most formal utterance during the campaign. It will contain a careful discussion of protection and sound money.

These issues are almost equal in importance, in the opinion of Major McKinley, as indicated in his speeches. Scores of the Major's friends, however, who come here from various parts of the country, seek to impress on him that popular interest in the money question is declining, and that by the middle of September the tariff will be the issue of paramount importance. However this may be, Major McKinley will discuss both issues in his letter of acceptance.

APSLEY GOING OUT OF POLITICS.

He Declines to Run Again for Congressional Honors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Representative L. D. Apsley, who has represented the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts in the House during the Fifty-third and the Fifty-fourth Congresses, has notified his district that he will not accept a renomination in any circumstances.

Mr. Apsley was Vice Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee in the last campaign, and was re-elected unanimously by his associates to act in the same capacity during the present campaign, and, while he will not stand for re-election to Congress, he will remain with Chairman Babcock at the head of the Congressional Committee in Washington until the close of the election in November.

Although he has been assured of practically a unanimous renomination, and friends have brought much pressure to bear upon him to again become a candidate, Mr. Apsley feels that he owes it to his important business interests to withdraw from active politics, after the close of his present term in Congress. He has represented one of the most stalwart Republican districts in Massachusetts, being elected the last time by over 5,000 majority, and materially increasing his vote over the vote of 1892.

Silver Strong in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 9.—The Republican State Committee had a stirring session yesterday. The silver Republicans on the committee carried everything before them, and the McKinleyites bolted. M. M. Parris, Chairman of the committee, and a majority of the committee held a session last night to consider vacancies, and a plan of campaign. Returns from primaries show that the silver men will have absolute control of the State Convention.

PLEASURE CRAFT RAN ALL NIGHT.

New-York's Population Deserted the City for the Shore Yesterday.

From the crowds that landed from ferries and excursion boats at the Battery last evening it seemed as though the city must have been emptied of its entire population during the day, and that it was just returning.

The home-comers began arriving at dusk, and there appeared to be no decrease in numbers up to midnight. They crowded the elevated railroad trains and the surface cars, and jammed the lower portion of Whitehall Street.

It was almost impossible to get into a car of the cable road at its terminus, as hundreds, despairing of getting seats if they waited there, strung themselves out along the tracks far up into State Street, when they clambered in and secured seats before the cars reached the end of the route.

It was estimated that 20,000 persons sought such relief from the unbearable heat of the city as is afforded by excursion craft and water-front pleasure resorts yesterday.

The Sound graybound, the City of Lowell, took more than her usual crowd on her special Sunday trip up the Hudson; the Glen Island boats were taxed to their utmost, Staten Island ferryboats were heavily burdened, and the Iron steamboats turned away thousands.

It was said at the Iron Steamboat Company's pier last night that the boats would have to run all night to bring back the number of passengers that had been taken to Long Branch. Each boat that reached the ocean pier came away filled to the law's limit, and seemingly as many were left behind as were taken aboard each trip.

According to the watchman at the steamboat company's pier, No. 1 North River, the same condition prevailed the preceding day, and many taken down Saturday were not able to come back by boat because of the inability of the boats to carry them.

The home comers were more fortunate than some of those who reached their city in the neighborhood of 10 o'clock last night expected to be.

The sky was overcast, a freshening breeze preceding the more pointed threat of a drenching that fell later. As early as 1,000 excursionists scurried about the Battery, directing their steps to their respective cars.

A gust of air lifted the dust from the parched streets shortly before 11 o'clock and blinded the eyes. It preceded a cooler breeze that soon developed into a full-grown squall. There was a flash of light and a low rumble among the clouds, followed by a silvery fork that split the sky with a reverberating crash.

There was a helter-skelter among the crowds and a rough scramble to get first into cars, but it was all unnecessary—the shower did not come down to-day.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Hope that the American Observers May Add to Scientific Knowledge.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Much interest exists in astronomical circles as to the success of the several expeditions sent out to various parts of the world to study the total eclipse of the sun, which occurred to-day.

A special dispatch to The United Associated Presses from Udsjoe, Norway, timed at 8:05 o'clock this morning, says that the members of the expedition sent to Varanger Fjord, near Vadsoe by Mr. Downing of the British Nautical Almanac, were unable to take any observations that will be of value. The early phase of the eclipse was clearly seen, but its totality was obscured by thick clouds, which rendered the taking of observations impossible.

The temperature at the beginning of the eclipse was 49°. During the eclipse it fell to 42° and then rose again to 44°, when the shadow passed from the sun. Among the observers at Varanger Fjord was Sir Robert Starwell Ball Lowndean, Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge and Director of the Cambridge Observatory. News from the other stations, some of which are far from civilization, is anxiously awaited.

It is earnestly hoped that the American expedition at the Island of Yezo, Japan, and the expeditions at Nova Zembla and in Eastern Siberia will obtain results that will be of great benefit to science.

GETTING RID OF PUBLIC CHARGES.

Insane Woman Shipped on the Werra —Other Attempts Foiled.

Four women drove up to the Bremen Line pier, in Hoboken, in a coach Friday afternoon and attempted to board the steamship Werra, which was to sail next day for Genoa. They proved to be two Italian women of unsound mind and two nurses from Ward's Island. An inquiry was set on foot, but before it was learned who they were one of the women managed to get on board. The two nurses and one of the women were stopped. The woman who managed to get on board could not be singled out among the steerage passengers, and she sailed with the Werra.

It was considered a peculiar method on the part of the city for getting

TIMELY TROTTING TOPICS

REVERSALS OF FORM IN THE GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Horses from Whom Much Was Expected Content with Second Places So Far—Beuzetta and Robert J. Fall Back at First and Surprise Their Friends—Klamath's Defeat Hard to Explain—Plenty of Good Material to Meet at Fort Wayne.

Uncertain as contests in light harness are bound to be, the last two weeks of the Grand Circuit have brought forth a surprising number of reversals of form. At Cleveland eight favorites were defeated in the fifteen classes decided there, the most disastrous failure being in the free-for-all pace. If Robert J. had fallen before the prowess of Joe Patchen it would not have been thought so remarkable, for the black gelding from Kansas had taken the measure of the Eastern-bred champion over the same course about a twelvemonth before.

The little bay pacer that had smashed all records in 1894 was considered invincible up to that memorable afternoon in July when his star went down, leaving nothing but the memory of his former greatness. It was not until the four fastest miles ever scored in a race had been completed that Robert J. surrendered, and the time made by the two gladiators on that occasion has not since been equaled for the same number of heats, the average being a fraction under 2:06.

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There had been an earlier meeting between the famous rivals at Fresno, Cal., in February, when Joe Patchen was successful, but this out-of-the-way contest at an unreasonable period was not considered in calculating the merits of the two horses.

Robert J. had come back over the Rockies in such superb condition that his ovation of the Winter was forgotten, and there seemed every reason to believe that he would continue to sweep everything before him as he did the previous season. Once the fortress of the champion was stormed by the redoubtable enemy that had been on his trail for nearly a year, other defeats followed. Joe Patchen was responsible for two of those at Buffalo about a week after his triumph on the Granville track, and two months later at Lexington, during the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. Between times Robert J. had won back some of his former prestige, as the big purse offered by the Driving Club of New-York went to him in the best time ever made at Fleetwood Park.

Before leaving Lexington the king of the ruby underlined his credit still further by capturing the second free-for-all of the meeting, carrying in the Blue Grass region, lying in three heats at a faster clip than the one that had stopped him just seven days before. In this second battle a new candidate for the premiership appeared, in Frank Agan, a plain-looking bay gelding, who had been doing a good account of himself in the slower classes through the Western circuit during the Summer months. Though Pilot and Star Pointer were both too fast for him, if measured miles in hour, and sometimes below that notch, to dispose of this reliable young campaigner.

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The persistency with which Frank Agan forced other horses to take low marks attracted the attention of N. W. Hubinger, a keen turfman of New-Haven, Conn., who has for some time been ambitious to own a filler fit to cope with the crack members of the pacing brigade. When he read of the rattling contest at Terre Haute, early in August, when Fidol had to step a first heat in 2:04½, and a third one in 2:05¾, with the gelding at his wheel, the New-Englander made up his mind that Frank Agan would suit him. There seemed a mystery about the ownership of the pacer, but finally a man named Palmer was found at Ottumwa, Iowa, who had secured possession of the coveted prize, and he consented to sell for a good, stiff price. Hubinger had never seen Frank Agan up to that time, but his "bought unseen" purchase proved a lucky one.

The gelding was brought East, and won two out of three engagements at Boston and Providence. Then he returned to the West, and at Terre Haute, during the first week in October, gave Star Pointer a merry chase, compelling the Tennessean to step a first heat in 2:04¾, another in 2:06¾ and the third in 2:05¾. At Lexington the two met for the second time, and the stallion was again successful, though Frank Agan won the first heat in 2:06¾. Then the lucky New-England horseman pitted his big pacer with the sprawling gait against the champion a week later he came in for a share of notice. This changed to respect when he finished out second money over John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen.

The second appearance of this ambitious youngster in the free-for-all was at Louisville immediately after the breeders' meeting was over. Here he was scarcely considered in the betting, but after Robert J. and Joe R. Gentry had won a heat in turn Frank Agan, flushed into cheerful way by giving them and Joe Patchen a sound thrashing. His third heat, in 2:05¾, was the fastest one of the race, and the Yankee turfman, who had backed his pacer heavily, landed about the biggest coup of the season. Even this triumph was not taken as conclusive evidence that the interloper belonged in this select company, but there was no further opportunity to test the matter last year, for the campaign ended at Louisville.

When the sport was resumed this Summer Robert J. seemed to be himself again. His first appearance, in a race at Elkhart, Ind., last month, was marked by a pronounced victory in his old brilliant style. Joe Patchen was absent, but John R. Gentry, Frank Agan, and Badge made a formidable field. Though it required a second heat in 2:05 to set Agan at defiance, the effort seemed easy for the little pacer, while the dip one was strung to his limit. The popular idol was restored to his pedestal, and, as Geers, his trainer, put it, he is "Robert J. once more."

This hasty judgment made the downfall of the champion the more sensational, when the first regular free-for-all of the Grand Circuit was decided at Cleveland. Two shorter contests at Detroit took place without Robert J. or Joe Patchen, and, therefore, attracted little or no attention. The only question that caused any doubt in the minds of the experts was regarding the relative merits of these two crack sons, since they had not renewed the old feud up to that point of the midsummer tour. That Frank Agan should have been so completely overlooked was not surprising, and the off-hand fashion in which he reopened his triumph of last October only goes to show how completely the best judges may be deceived.

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If the disappointments were numerous at Cleveland, they multiplied when the base of action was moved to the capital of the Buckeye State. Columbus filled its first dates in the Grand Circuit under the most favorable conditions, and furnished a higher rate of speed than was reached at any of the three meetings last month. With these fast mules favorites were bowled over every day, the trotters proving especially deceptive. It was bad enough when the prize winning young aspirants like Walter S. and Black Seth went to the stable in disgrace on Monday, and Derby Princess suffered her first reverse since she began winning at Saginaw the next afternoon, but it remained for Wednesday to play the greatest havoc of the week among the trotters.

From the day when Beuzetta was sold to a rich New-Yorker for a long price she has been looked on as the coming queen of the sulky. The rough gait and fractious disposition of the chestnut mare were forgotten in admiration of her great speed and courage. She went into temporary retirement as soon as she changed owners and trainers, so that nearly a twelvemonth had elapsed between her race against Azote in the metropolis last August and her next appearance in public. Meantime, there had been considerable speculation as to Beuzetta's future career, the general opinion being that her faults would be corrected, and her ability to carry her speed improved by the time she started again. All these predictions fell to the ground when the best came last Wednesday, and even the faint-hearted Fantasy outlasted her in the final brush through the home stretch. It is scarcely fair to judge the mare on the strength of this one race, but she certainly has been much overrated.

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The defeat of Klamath in the 2:09 trot on the same afternoon that Beuzetta failed is even harder to explain. At Cleveland the stalwart bay gelding had gathered in three heats after a fashion that made him look like the best trotter in his class. He came down the stretch at Columbus with the same marvelous flight in the first heat, placing himself next to Azote, among the unsexed trotters, by a mile in 2:07¾. Then, with the race apparently at his mercy, Klamath surrendered to Kentucky Union in slower time, and was only a counterfeit of himself in the next three heats. When he came over the mountains last year the Oregon trotter was a consistent performer, and in spite of his peculiarities and sensitive disposition he was expected to do greater things this year. His fate after one brilliant success merely lends further emphasis to the truism that public form is a most deceptive standard by which to measure harness racers.

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For the fifth meeting of the Grand Circuit at Fort Wayne, Ind., there is plenty of material in all the classes except the open ones. None of the stars are named in the free-for-all pace, Rubinstein, Badge, and Vera Cupel making a somewhat indifferent field after those that have furnished the excitement of the past fortnight. Nor are the trotters much better off with Fantasy, William Penn, and Dan Cupid remaining of the seven that were entered at Columbus. As neither of the stallions has been out before this season, the race seems a gift to the mare that carried off the honors in Ohio.

The 2:09 classes for both gaits at Fort Wayne promise better things, nine trotters, among them Klamath, Kentucky Union, Pat L., Lord Clinton, E. B. P., and Dandy Jim, being down for a race on Wednesday. In a similar event for pacers on Friday seventeen have been named, Lottie Lorine and Pearl C., who are now tied for the championship among pacing mares are to meet again in this class. It will be interesting to note if the former can hold the unbeaten record she has earned so far, or if the terrific strain of the numerous miles below 2:10 she has paced during the past two weeks will not add Lottie Lorine to the long list of victims that now strew the line of march from Michigan to Indiana.

Wisconsin Populist Convention.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The People's Party of Wisconsin will hold its convention in Milwaukee on Sept. 2, the same day as the Democratic Convention. Each county is allowed four delegates and an additional delegate for every 200 votes or major fraction thereof cast for the People's Party ticket in 1894. This gives the convention 405 delegates. It is stated in the call that the convention is held on the date of the Democratic Convention because low railroad rates cannot be secured at any other time.

The Engineer's Unknown Friend.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Every morning as the way train between Lansdale and Philadelphia rolls past a certain point not far from the terminal, where an engine always stands at that particular time, from one of the front coaches a newspaper is thrown with such accurate aim that it falls at the feet of the engineer. He has never yet seen the person who supplies him with the paper each morning, but he never fails to wave his hand toward the moving train in recognition of the little act of kindness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises	5:05	Sun sets	7:06
Moon rises	7:32		

HIGH WATER AUG. 10.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
8:12 A. M.	8:37 A. M.	10:23 A. M.
8:51 P. M.	8:52 P. M.	10:41 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 10.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
El Sud	New-Orleans	Aug. 5
Etolia	Glasgow	July 31
Britannia	Hamburg	July 29
Massachusetts	London	July 30
Noordam	Liverpool	July 29
Obdam	Rotterdam	July 27
Seminole	Jacksonville	Aug. 5
Vigilancia	Havana	Aug. 6

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12.

Alamo	Galveston	Aug. 5
Fontabelle	St. Lucie	Aug. 5
Horsford	Jacksonville	Aug. 8
Marietta	Hull	July 29
Menantic	Gibraltar	July 29
Seneca	Havana	Aug. 8

THURSDAY, AUG. 13

El Mar	New-Orleans	Aug. 8
Manchen	Bremen	Aug. 1
Werra	Bremen	Aug. 4

FRIDAY, AUG. 14.

Britannia	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Chicago	Swansea	July 31
Egert Blanch	Hamburg	Aug. 6
St. Paul	Southampton	Aug. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Finance	Aug. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
C. of Augusta	Aug. 11	Savannah	Pier 35 N. R.
Hazel	Aug. 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Arabic	Aug. 11	Genoa	53 Broadway.
Seminole	Aug. 11	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
St. Louis	Aug. 12	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Aug. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Aug. 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
C. of New-Orleans	Aug. 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
A. Victoria	Aug. 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	Aug. 13	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	Aug. 14	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Advance	Aug. 14	Brunswick	Pier 29 E. R.
Campania	Aug. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Aug. 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Aug. 15	London	1 Broadway.
Hudson	Aug. 15	St. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Lessing	Aug. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Chilara	Aug. 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Normandie	Aug. 15	Havre	5 Bowling Gr.
Athos	Aug. 15	Kingston	34 State St.
Panola	Aug. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Portia	Aug. 15	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Trave	Aug. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cuba	Aug. 18	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
St. Paul	Aug. 19	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Aug. 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Aug. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 21	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Aug. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mausdam	Aug. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Aug. 22	London	1 Broadway.
Gascogne	Aug. 22	Havre	5 Bowling Gr.
Allfa	Aug. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Aug. 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Aug. 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Aug. 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Aug. 26	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Aug. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Aug. 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Aug. 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
New-York	Aug. 29	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Aug. 29	Hamburg	29 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Aug. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Aug. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Breslau	Aug. 29	Havre	5 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 29	London	1 Broadway.
Lahn	Sept. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 2	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Aug. 9.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Aug. 6, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 A. M.

SS Lady Furness, (Br.,) Tregerthen, Delagoa Bay July 3, via St. Vincent 26th, in ballast to Peter Wright & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Aug. 6, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) Dorr, Surinam July 16, via Port au Prince Aug. 3, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 8th.

SS Lisnacrieve, (Br.,) Lawson, Mazzarilli June 22 via Gibraltar July 23, with mdse to Hirsel, Feltmann & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 P. M. 8th.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Pousen, Rotterdam July 29, via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Delonclé, Havre Aug 1, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Findlay, London July 25, via Boulogne, with mdse to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark R. A. C. Smith, Hooper, Auckland 87 ds, with mdse to Arnold B. Heney & Co.—vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark Lake Ontario, (Br.,) Punett, Philadelphia Aug. 6, in ballast to Theodore Ruger & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Madiana, for St. Thomas and Guadaloupe; Talisman, for St. Kitts and Barbados.

Bark Ninevah, for Norfolk and Port Royal.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York, arr. at Deptford yesterday.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from Antwerp for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 8:25 A. M. to-day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

LAST WEEK'S COLLAPSE IN PRICES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Steady Liquidation Follows the Failure of a Chicago Speculative Firm—The Money Market Hardening—Phenomenal Declines in Some Active Issues—Lower Prices Than in the Panic of 1893—Short Sales No Longer Safe.

MONDAY—A. M.

Last week was an exciting one in Stock Exchange circles. Monday was a comparatively quiet day, with a small recession in in prices, but on Tuesday stocks broke badly on the announcement of the Moore Brothers' failure, and the consequent indefinite closing of the Chicago Stock Exchange. Liquidation of investment holdings continued throughout the week, and was most pronounced on Friday and Saturday. On the latter days a new low record was made by several stocks, prices falling well below those prevailing in the 1893 panic.

A glance at the changes for the week on this page shows unusual and material losses. In the Granger group Burlington is down 10½, St. Paul 7¾, Northwestern 6⅜, and Rock Island 6½. Among the coalers, Lackawanna has dropped 10 points, Susquehanna preferred 7, Jersey Central 5, Delaware and Hudson 3¾, and Reading 2, the latter selling for less than the amount of the assessment already paid on the stock. In the Vanderbilts, Lake Shore has lost 8¾ and New-York Central 3½. Louisville and Nashville loses 5¼ and Southern preferred 5½. In the Gould specialties, Manhattan is down 11½ and Missouri Pacific 2¾. Metropolitan Traction suffered to the extent of 10¾. Among the high-priced investment industrials, Consolidated Gas is down 9 and Pullman 7 points. Illinois Steel secred the heaviest loss of the week—13 points. Among the speculatives, Sugar lost 8½, Chicago Gas 7¼, Leather preferred 4¼, and Western Union 5. The liquidation was equally pronounced in the bond market, although the losses there were not so sensational as in stocks.

Outside of the Moore failure and the closing of the Chicago Stock Exchange, the importance of both of which incidents was exaggerated, the news of the week was really not unfavorable. The political outlook has certainly improved, and will continue to do so between now and election day, when the victory of sound money will be recorded. The constant decline in stocks, however, has caused a readjustment of loans, and this process is not completed. In addition, call money was up to 7 per cent. on Friday, and as time loans are not obtainable, operators are not disposed to do much on the long side. At the same time the market has suffered such a severe decline that short sales are extremely dangerous. In the liquidation of Friday and Saturday, the short interest was greatly reduced, a sustaining influence being thus removed from the market.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Aug. 10, '96.
American Cotton Oil	9	9	26¾
American Cotton Oil pf	41	38¼	73½
American Express	108	105	..
American Spirits Mfg	5¾	4½	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf	20	19⅜	..
*American Sugar Refineries	104	95½	115¾
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	98	92¾	114
American Tobacco	88¾	84	114
American Tobacco pf	95	95	132
Ann Arbor pf	19½	19	..
A., T. & S. F. all in. pd	11⅜	8¾	..
A., T. & S. F. pf	16¼	14	32½
Baltimore & Ohio	94	86	118½
Bay State Gas	17½	15	20
Brooklyn Union Gas	77½	71½	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21¾	18½	..
Canada Southern	47¾	45¾	56¾
Canadian Pacific	67½	59¾	84
Chesapeake & Ohio	12⅝	11	21⅜
Chicago Gas	65⅞	44⅝	59⅜
Chi. & W. Indiana	94	64	91⅜
Chi. & Northwestern	94¾	87¾	101⅜
C., M. & St. P.	67⅞	60¾	75⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf	121	117½	125
Chi., R. I. & P.	69¾	63¾	79⅝
Cleve., Chi., Chi. & St. L.	23⅞	19½	49¾
Cleve., Chi., Chi. & St. L. pf	73	67	94⅝
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	33½	30	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	17½	14⅜	37½
Col., Hock. V. & T.	15	13	25⅞
Col., Hock. V. & T. pf	52½	50	..
Consolidated Gas	130	120	170
Consol. Gas Co.	142¾	131	143¾
Delaware & Hudson	139⅝	135	130⅞
Delaware, Lack. & Western	150	140	162½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	40	37	47¾
Distil. and Cattle Feed. all in. pd.	10⅝	9¼	21½
Erie	16	13⅝	..
Erie, 1st pf	24	21	..
Erie 2d pf	13¾	13	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	27	27	..
General Electric	24½	21¼	37½
Great Northern pf	160	150	175
Illinois Central	89	89	120½
Illinois Steel Company	51	36	74½
Iowa Central	6¼	5¾	10⅜
Iowa Central pf	22	19	37
Jack., Tam. & Key West	3	3	6
Lake Erie & Western	18	16	26½
Lake Erie & Western pf	63¾	55¾	82½
Lake Shore	142	135	151⅜
Long Island	69	68	85½
Louisville & Nashville	44	38¼	61⅜
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago	6	5½	9¾
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf	13⅝	10⅜	27⅝
Manhattan con	88	76½	117½
*Metropolitan Traction	96⅛	80¾	..
*Mexican Central	6¾	6¾	..
Michigan Central	90⅝	90⅝	101
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	54	54	82½
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	36	32	49½
Minnesota Iron	50	47	65
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	9¾	9¼	17⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	20	18½	36⅞
Missouri Pacific	16⅞	15	38¾
Morris & Essex	155½	150	..
*National Lead Co.	19	18⅝	35
*National Lead Co. pf	82	76	93½
National Linseed Oil	15	14	30½
New-Jersey Central	92¾	87⅝	103¼
New-York Central	91	88	102½
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	10	10	16½
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	71½	94½
New-York, Lack. & Western	114	110½	..
New-York, Sus. & Western	7½	6¾	11¾
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	18	12	29
Norfolk & West. pf., all in. pd.	11½	..	11¾
North American	8¾	5¾	5¾
Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd.	4⅝	3⅝	..
Northern Pac. pf., 2d in. pd.	11½	10	..
Ontario & Western	12⅜	11¼	17¾
Pacific Mail	19	15¾	29¼
Phila. & Read., all in. pd.	12	10	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	12	11	19¼
Pullman Palace Car Co.	144	138	..
St. Louis Southwestern	9¾	8	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	8	6½	..
St. Paul & Duluth	18	15	29
St. Paul & Omaha	85½	80¾	..
Silver Bullion certificates	69½	68⅝	66½
Southern Pacific	18⅝	18	25⅞
Southern Railway	7¼	6½	15⅝
Southern Railway pf	20⅝	15½	43¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16	14	36
Texas Pacific	6¾	5	12½
Union Pacific, 1st	58¾	54	..
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	15	13⅝	6½
United States Cordage	38⅝	34	..
United States Cordage pf	7	6¾	..
United States Cordage gtd	14	12	..
United States Express	40	40	42
*United States Leather	8¾	8¼	18
*United States Leather pf	48	43	84
United States Rubber	15¾	14½	40⅝
United States Rubber pf	70	70	94½
Wabash	5¾	4½	8⅝
Wabash pf	13⅜	11	21¾
Western Union Telegraph	79	73	94⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie	7¾	5¾	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	25	20¾	53¾
Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	6

*Unlisted.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was quiet and strong until Wednesday, when sales weakened on the offerings of bills by the syndicate. The posted rates for sterling were $4.83½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87⅛@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅜@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 96, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 discount. Boston—17@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium, telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was unsettled. Call loans were made at 1½@7 per cent., the average for the week being about 3½ per cent. Time money was in good demand at 6 per cent. for all periods, but there was little disposition to make loans.

Commercial paper was stagnant, notwithstanding high figures ruling. Rates were nominally 5½@8 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@7 per cent. for four months' commission-house names and for first-class single names, 6@7 per cent. for prime, and 7@8 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £736,995 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.39, became 58.54. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 5,410,000f in gold and 1,584,000f in silver.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68½@68¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅛@54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31¼d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,924,591, and the exports for the same period $50,014,648. The net exports, therefore, have been $30,090,057. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $17,227,968, in 1894 $71,728,435, and in 1893 $43,617,774.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf	1¼

DECLINED.

Am. Spirit Mfg	1⅛	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	1¾
Am. Sug. Ref.	8½	Manhattan	11½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	6½	Met. Traction	10⅝
Am. Tobacco	4	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	3
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	2⅜	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	6
Balt. & Ohio	1	Minn. Iron	7
Bay State Gas	3½	Mo. Pacific	2¾
Brooklyn R. T.	2⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2⅝
Can. Southern	4	Nat. Lead	1½
Ches. & Ohio	2¼	Nat. Lead pf.	2½
Chi. Great West.	2⅝	Nat. Lin. Oil	1
Chicago Gas	7¼	N. Y. Central	3½
Chi. & Northwest.	3⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	7
Chi., Bur. & Q.	10⅜	Nor. Pac. 2d in. pd.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	3⅞	Nor. Pac. pf., 2d in. pd.	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	7⅝	N. Y. Gas	13⅛
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	4½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	1¼
Chi., R. & Pac.	4½	Pacific Mail	2¾
Clev., L. & W. pf.	4	P. & R. Rts., 2d in. pd.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	3¼	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1¾
Col., H. V. & Tol.	3⅛	Pullman Car	7
Consol. Gas	3⅜	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	3¾	St. P. & Omaha	3½
Del., Lack. & W.	10	Southern Ry. pf.	6½
Den. & R. G. pf.	4	Tenn. C. & I.	1⅞
Erie	2¾	Texas Pac.	1
Erie 1st pf.	3	Union Pac.	1⅜
Gen. Electric	3	U. S. Cordage gtd.	1⅞
Ill. Central	6	U. S. Leather pf.	4¾
Ill. Steel Co.	13	U. S. Rubber	1
Iowa Central pf.	4½	Wabash pf.	1⅞
L. E. & West.	2	West. Union	5
L. E. & West. pf.	6	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅞
Lake Shore	5¼	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	4⅝
Louis. & Nash.	6¼	Ohio Southern 1st	3
L., N. A. & Chi.	1	Oregon R. & N. 1st	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	1½	Ohio Southern 1st	3
		Oregon R. & N. 1st	1

DECLINED.

At., Col. & Pac. 1st	3	G. S. L. & U. N. cn.	1
A., T. & S. F. gen.	5¼	L. E. & W. 1st	8½
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	3½
Austin & N. W. 1st	1	P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	3½
Brook. W. & W. 5s	2½	P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	4½
Brook. Edison Gas 5s	14½	P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	3½
Cent. of N. J. gen.	2½	Rich. & Dan. 1st	5
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	3½	Rio G. Western 1st	3
Ches. & Ohio sk.	3½	Roch. & Pitts. cn.	2
Chi. & Nor. Pac. 1st	3½	Rock Island deb. 5s	1
Chi. & Erie 1st	2½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
C., P. & C. gen.	2½	St. P. & S. C. 1st	2
C., B. & Q. Neb. ext.	2	St. P., M. & M. 2d	2
do.	2	San A. & A. P. 4s	5
C., B. & Q. cn.	1¼	So. Pac. of Cal. cn.	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s	1¼	Southern Ry. 5s	6½
C., H. V. & T. ctfs.	1¼	Texas & N. O. cn.	1
Denver & R. G. 4s	4	Texas Pacific 1st	5¾
Kansas & Texas 1st	2½	Texas Pacific 2d	2¾
Kansas & Texas 2d	5¾	Third Av. 5s	1
Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 1st	2½	Tol., St. L. & K. C.	1
L., N. A. & C. cn.	2	Wab. 1. fr.	2⅜
Met. Elev. 1st	1¾	U. P., D. & G. 1st	2
Mex. Cent. 4s	1¾	Va. Mid. gen. 5s	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1½	Wabash 1st	2
Mobile & Ohio gen.	1	Wabash 2d	6¼
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st	14½	W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1
Nor. Pac. cn. 1. r.	3	West Shore 4s	1
Nor. Pac. col. tr. ntes.	2	Wis. Cent. 1st, l. r.	3¾
Ore. S. L. 6s, l. r.	2½		

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $3,918,025. The banks now hold $15,815,375 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,498,800, an increase in specie of $291,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $6,189,500, a decrease in deposits of $7,840,500, and an increase in circulation of $166,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Aug. 8, '96.	Aug. 1, '96.	Aug. 10, '95.
Loans	$468,037,600	$469,535,900	$310,976,100
Specie	96,545,800	96,254,700	65,480,500
Legal t'd's	58,560,900	62,727,400	114,839,800
Total reserve	155,106,700	$158,982,100	$182,300,100
Reserve required	119,291,125	121,253,500	163,419,125
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$13,815,575	$17,728,600	$38,940,775

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$13,815,575	1891	$18,420,850
1895	38,940,775	1890	1,250,000
1894	6,705,850	1889	3,700,125
1893	*15,545,375	1888	24,106,825
1892	28,708,425	1887	4,783,625

*Deficit.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.

PRINCETON'S NEW ... .SS

BIGGER THAN USUAL AND FULL OF ATHLETES.

Promising Material Among This Season's Freshmen for the Football, Baseball, and Athletic Teams—Kilpatrick, Sands, and Remington Among the Men Who Will Join Upper Classes—Renewed Interest Expected in Athletics.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Registrar Van Dyke of Princeton University has now received nearly all the returns from local examinations for the incoming class, and has announced that steady gains have been made over the past three classes in all quarters. The prospects are that the new class will be the largest since the class of '96 entered, which was the largest class in the history of the institution.

Although the aggregate increase in the number of young men taking the examinations is probably over a hundred, Registrar Van Dyke does not expect to see a net increase of over twenty-five, when the class matriculates in the Fall. This is because many aspirants will fail to pass back work in the Fall examinations, and for various other reasons. If these figures are taken as a basis, the incoming class will number close to 235. Last Fall's class numbered 240. The entries in the Scientific School have fallen off slightly, while the gain has been entirely in the academic department. This is regarded by the authorities as a change for the better, as it is the constant endeavor of the powers that be to keep the academic department dominant.

In selecting the members of the incoming class, every effort has been made to admit only the best men in the various schools. Consequently the new class promises to be a brilliant aggregation. Scholarship and literary ability will be strongly represented, and in athletics the class promises to be the best since 1895 entered, which was the best athletic class that ever entered Princeton, containing such stars as "Beef" Wheeler, "Doggie" Trenchard, Knox Taylor, Gus Holley, Harry Brown, Frank Morse, Dougal Ward, Chris Payne, Jake Ottó, and several others of scarcely less brilliancy.

The new class gives promise of being particularly strong in track athletics, a department which needs bracing up just now at Princeton. But it will contain some excellent football material also, for Whittemore, the giant football player of the St. Paul's School, in Vermont, a brother of "Beef" Wheeler, is one of the most likely of the new-comers. He plays a star game at full back, and is quite likely to displace the present occupant of that position on the Princeton 'Varsity, John Baird. Wheeler will be a valuable man on the track, where he has a record of 10 3-5 seconds in the high hurdles. In the hammer and shot he has also done excellent work.

Another valuable acquisition is E. O. Holt, the big Harvard guard, who has recently announced his intention of withdrawing from Harvard and entering Princeton. Although available for use on the football team the first year, he will compete on the track and field, where he has good records, and after a year's probation will, without doubt, be one of the stars of the gridiron. From Andover Academy will come three good athletes. These are Booth, Sons, and Yuengling. Booth is a football player, and throws the hammer. Sons is a sprinter, his best 220-yard record being in the hundred and Yuengling has equaled this performance. C. A. Brown of Sioux City, Iowa, is another new-comer who has a good record. He was a winner in the half and the mile in the recent interscholastic meet out West, and has records of 2:0 2-5 in the half and 4:40 in the mile.

From the Barnard School, New-York, will enter Moore, the sprinter who recently won the metropolitan championship in the hundred yard; Washburn, who holds the National interscholastic championship in the quarter mile; Bedford, who does the mile at a fair clip, and Hipple, who won the New-York interscholastic championship this year in the half mile in 1:59. Kafer of the Hill School, at Pottstown, Penn., is another good half miler who will enter Princeton, his record being 1:59. He is also a good catcher.

Flanigan of Pennington will compete for football honors. From the Lawrenceville school Kafer, last year's Captain of the baseball nine, having caught for three years on his school team, and an excellent ball back, and Capt. Oberteuffer of the track team, who has several good performances to his credit in the half mile, will come to Princeton. Edwards, the big football guard and weight thrower, will also enter Princeton. Nearly the entire graduating class of the Lawrenceville School will this year come to Princeton.

Along with the class of 1900 will come accessions to the classes already in college, and the entries here will be more important, with one or two exceptions, than any year named, for among them will be Charles H. Kilpatrick, the former intercollegiate champion and at present the world's champion in the half mile, where he has a record of 1:52. Kilpatrick will join the class of '98 and take the last two years of his college course at Princeton. There is some doubt whether he will compete in athletics after his change of college, but should he do so, he ought to have a command in his distance against all comers. J. M. Sands, also of Union, will come with Kilpatrick. He won second in the quarter in the 1899 intercollegiate meet, and has a record of 0:50 2-5 in that event.

Another crack man who will come with Kilpatrick to Princeton is A. M. Rendington, now of the University of New-York, but better known as a runner for the New-York Athletic Club, in whose behalf he has won many athletic laurels. He is speedy in the quarter, the half, and the mile, and is expected to do great things for Princeton. S. H. Prigmer of Grinnell College, Iowa, will also join the sophomore class. He recently won the quarter in the Western intercollegiate meet, and is looked upon as a promising man. With all this new material, and with several cracks now in college, Capt. Garrett hopes to develop a winning team next year.

Another Coasting Contest.

Wheelmen who desire to obtain all the excitement of a race with none of the perspiration and muscular exertion that usually goes with it have but two days left in which to nominate themselves for the event—the coasting contest of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The affair does not take place until Aug. 15, but the entries close with the mail that reaches Chairman W. E. Schilder, at 45 William Street, on Tuesday morning next. Quite a number of entries are already in hand—enough to insure an interesting contest—but no true idea of the total can be arrived at, as the bulk invariably comes on the last day. As the prizes are well worth striving for, however, there is no doubt that the list will be of considerable length.

In the contest for singles the first prize will be either a diamond or a one-hundred-dollar bicycle. The second prize will be a gold watch charm, and the third a silk umbrella. In the contest for tandems which has not filled very well, the prizes will be two gold watch charms.

Manhattan's Hill-Climbing Contest.

No speed ordinances are likely to be transgressed in the Manhattan Bicycle Club's hill-climbing contest on Labor Day. The fastest record ascent of Eagle Rock hill, (nine-tenths of a mile in length,) where it will be held, is 7:37, a record made seven years ago by Hal W. Greenwood of St. Louis, Mo. Greenwood came out of the West to meet John A. Wells of Philadelphia, then believed to be the crack hill climber of the East, and trounced the Quaker most decisively, establishing the record, which still stands. Entry blanks for the Manhattan's contest are now out, and may be had of Joseph Ontman, 1,556 Broadway.

A Race by Letter Carriers.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 9.—Emil Schabilon and John Guthrie, letter-carriers of this place, are both expert bicycle riders, and for some time there has been a dispute as to which of the two was the faster man a-wheel. To-day they decided the matter by having a race from Hackensack to Bayonne and return, a distance of forty-five miles. Guthrie went the distance in a trifle over four hours. On the return trip from Bayonne Point he passed his rival two miles from the turning point, having a lead of four miles. Guthrie did not slacken his pace, however. Schabilon, on reaching Bergen Point, telephoned home he was hopelessly out of the race and would not return.

Triplets to Race.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—A feature of the Atalanta Wheelmen's race meet, to be held at Waverly Park Aug. 22, is a triplet race. The Atalanta boys claim that they are the first in the field with an event of this kind. There are a large number of triplet machines and crews in active training in the metropolitan district, but heretofore their efforts have been confined to pacemaking. Promises have been received by the race promoters that entries will be made by the Vim Bicycle Club of this city, Harlem Wheelmen, Kings County Wheelmen, and other clubs.

Nat Butler Has a Record.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 9.—On the Varrick track yesterday Nat Butler of Cambridgeport, Mass., won in 2:11, breaking the world's record for scratch man in a mile handicap professional bicycle race on a quarter-mile track.

Sunday League Games.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	—5
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Louisville, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Ehret and Peltz; Hill and Dexter.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	1	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	..	—8
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	—6

Base hits—Chicago, 11; St. Louis, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 7. Batteries—Briggs and Kittridge; Hart and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	61	27	.693
Cincinnati	65	29	.691
Cleveland	57	32	.640
Chicago	56	40	.583
Pittsburg	50	40	.556
Boston	48	41	.539
Brooklyn	41	48	.462
Philadelphia	40	49	.449
New-York	37	53	.411
Washington	25	62	.402
St. Louis	28	63	.308
Louisville	22	66	.250

Paterson, 13; Lancaster, 11.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 9.—Paterson won from Lancaster to-day after an interesting game of baseball. Both teams batted heavily, but the weather was too hot, and there was little life in the game. Armor did the best batting, getting four hits out of five times at bat. The score follows:

Paterson	1	0	0	2	1	3	3	1	2	—13
Lancaster	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	—11

Base hits—Paterson, 13; Lancaster, 17. Errors—Paterson, 3; Lancaster, 5. Batteries—McMacklin, Gray, and Killocky; West and Westlake. Umpire—Mr. Troy.

Hartford, 7; Newark, 5.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—Three thousand persons saw a stubborn battle between Newark and Hartford this afternoon. Heine, in the sixth inning, made a wild throw to first, giving the visitors a chance to get in two men, who were on bases. Hartford played strong in the field, and at the bat. The score:

Newark	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—5
Hartford	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	—7

Base hits—Newark, 9; Hartford, 9. Errors—Newark, 2; Hartford, 1. Batteries—Mackey, Stetley, and Rothfuss; Vickery and Smith. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

Jersey City Lodge Won.

Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, B. P. O. Elks, and Hoboken Lodge, No. 74, B. P. O. Elks, played a game of baseball at International Park, Jersey City, Saturday afternoon. The score was 22 to 6 in favor of the Jersey City lodge.

The National Rowing Regatta.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Quite an air of activity surrounds Saratoga Lake in anticipation of the National regatta if amateur oarsmen to be held this week. All the preliminary arrangements have been completed by the local committee. To-morrow evening the Regatta Committee will meet here and perfect all the details.

In all probability the events will be pulled off in the afternoon, although a strong effort is being made to have the races rowed in the morning and avoid all chance of rough water. The crews are coming in daily. The New-York Athletic, Winnipeg, and Riverside Boat Clubs arrived yesterday. Of the singles, McDowell of Chicago, Bulger of Albany, Whitehead of Cambridgeport and Thompson of Toronto are here. All the crews and men were out this afternoon and pulled over the course. It is understood that the Argonauts of Toronto, who are entered in the four-oared event, are not likely to put in an appearance, as their recent defeat by the Winnipegs has somewhat disheartened them.

Newark Letter Carriers' Games.

The Newark Letter Carriers' Association will hold games next Saturday afternoon at Caledonian Park, Springfield Avenue, Newark. The events, open to all amateurs, are 100, 200, and 880 yard run, handicap; 220-yard dash, for novices; one-mile run, handicap, and running high jump, handicap. The prizes will be gold watches. The events confined to the carriers will be 300-yard dash, one-mile run, one-mile walk, 100-yard dash, 880-yard dash, and running broad jump. Entries close to-day with Benjamin B. Middleton, Post Office, Newark. Entrance fee is 50 cents.

Queens County Fair Races.

There will be four bicycle races at the annual exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society, at Mineola, L. I., Sept. 23 to 26. They will be one-mile novice; one-mile handicap, two-mile handicap, and three-mile handicap. The first prizes will be diamond rings, valued at $35 and $25. Entries close Sept. 12 with Thomas Lloyd, Queens, L. I.

To Race at Brighton To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. For three-year-olds and up. Runaway, 107 pounds; Kennebunk, 107; Sirocco, 107; Mrs. Stuart, 102; Bonhommie, 97; Heresy, 95; Hermia, 95; Inheritance, 95; Venita II., 95; Bernardine, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For maiden two-year-olds. Fleur-de-Luce, 100 pounds; Ostracised, 109; Valorous, 105; Vinita, 103; Myrtle L., 99; Yankee Heiress, 97; Aunt Sally, 97; Merry Saint, 97; Purple Jacket, 97; Maud Adams, 97; Sansspred, 97; Athy, 97; Helen T., 97; Woodbluff, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. For three-year-olds and up. Declare, 107 pounds; Domingo, 107; Mangrove, 104; Laatre, 102; Hazlet, 100; Whipcord, 100; Martian, 97; Right Royal, 97; Beesie Lahore, 95; Refugio, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Handicap. Lehman, 120 pounds; Ben Eder, 117; Ajax, 110; Pearl Song, 105; Aureolan, 105; Cromwell, 102; Mirage, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Handicap. For two-year-olds. Scottish Chieftain, 118 pounds; Burlesque, 114; Bastion, 112; Sunny Slope, 110; Tripping, 110; Set Fast, 106; Flying Squadron, 102; Meadowthorpe, 105; Swamp Angel, 100, Harlan, 98; Alifer, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Selling. Declare, 114 pounds; Doggett, 108; Damien, 106; Eclipse, 103; Find Out, 104; Van Brunt, 104; Daigretti, 103; Pingenny, 101; Lancer, 101; Royal H., 97; Beauchamp, 96; Telegram, 93; Beesie Browning, 88; Flavia, 90; Florena Hubbard, 88; Tomoka, 85.

Weights for the Futurity.

The weights of the horses for the Futurity that will be run at Sheepshead Bay track next Saturday are as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Don De Oro	121	Octagon	108
Salvado	113	Scottish Chieftain	113
Colonia	106	Cursona	105
Abaris	108	San Mateo	115
Rose Ban	105	Hi Daddy	115
Imperator	105	Ornament	116
Rodermond	115	Challenger	115
Eolus	115	Uncle Solmon	108
El Delacado	105	Rey Del Angeles	115
Umberto	105	Panmure	108
Arabian	108	Bastion	108
Destiny	108	Distinction	106
Rosinante	115	Glimmering	108
Buddha	115	Monteroith	115
Raededa	112	Longtime	108
Xmas	108	Box	108
The Chemist	108	McCall	108
Ogden	115	Fortune	108
Newsgatherer	108	Our Johnny	108
Wabasso	118	Katinka	105
Lady Mottle	112	Belle Dick	112

YOUNG OREGON GIRL KILLS A BEAR.

She Had Wounded a Cub and Encounters Its Mother.

From The San Francisco Call.

Miss Jeannette Rose of Randolph, Oregon, seventeen years old, is the heroine of that locality because of her brave encounter with a big black bear Friday afternoon. She was strolling in an unfrequented place in the woods near home, carrying a rifle, with which she was shooting rabbits and birds, when she came upon a bear cub. Without counting upon the consequences, Miss Rose shot at the little fellow. With the crack of her rifle the cub fell, wounded and squealing, and then, to the astonishment of the huntress, Mother Bruin appeared on the scene and took a hand in the affair.

The bear made a savage rush at Miss Rose, who retreated with her face to the beast, at the same time firing several shots at her assailant. The infuriated bear reached Miss Rose with one of its paws, striking her to the ground. Fortunately, she was accompanied by a small pet dog, which began snapping at the bear.

This distracted the enraged animal's attention before it had done more harm than to break the girl's collar-bone and bruise her face.

While the bear was making sad havoc of the brave little dog, Miss Rose arose and fired again, and the bullet pierced Bruin's heart. Exhausted and bleeding, she succeeded in reaching home and related her adventure. Relatives went to the scene of the encounter and there found the carcasses of the bear, the dog, and the cub, which had died from its wound.

It is proposed to send Miss Rose and the stuffed hides of her game to the Portland Exposition next month, where the heroic girl will prove a great attraction.

YACHTSMEN'S HARD LUCK

THE DRIFT FROM NEWPORT TO VINEYARD HAVEN MOST TRYING.

Some of the New-York Fleet Did Not Arrive Till Morning — Colonia Struck on Middle Ground, Though Was Not Much Injured, but She Lost the Race to Quissetta—Wayward Runs Into Iroquois—To Race Back to Newport.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 9.—The run of the New-York Yacht Squadron from Newport to Vineyard Haven yesterday, which was tame and uninteresting all day, furnished enough excitement at the finish to give the yachtsmen something to talk about to-day. For hours the yachts drifted aimlessly on the Sound, and there was very little prospect of their getting to anchor at all.

About 6 o'clock a little breeze from the east struck the leaders, and light sails were taken in and sheets trimmed flat, for this made a beat to the finishing line off West Chop. The Colonia was the leading boat. She was about half an hour in the lead of any of the others, and kept on toward the finishing line, but when about a mile from it, while on the starboard tack, she struck on the Middle Ground very near to the spar buoy at the eastern end. The Colonia had about three feet of board down, and so drew about eighteen feet. She slid on the ground very easily, and all would have been well but some of the ports in the saloon and staterooms had just been opened, and as she rolled over the water rushed in. The ports were quickly closed before much damage had been done.

After the yacht heeled she remained in one position, so that the damage was all done on the port side. Some cushions were wetted and spoiled, some carpet was soaked, and a bed in the quarter room and one in a stateroom were drenched. Mr. Postley says $75 will cover the cost of repairing the damage. His chief loss is a lot of photograph films of pictures he had made during the cruise, and which he valued highly.

The Colonia remained on the bar until 10 o'clock, when she was towed off by the tug Mercury. Mr. Postley was ashore to-day, and every one was very solicitous as to the Colonia. He was also heartily congratulated on his victory in the Goelet Cup race. The accident to the Colonia enabled the Quissetta to finish the first of the schooners, and so win a leg in the contest for the cup offered by Vice Commodore H. C. Ward for the schooner winning the majority of the squadron runs. The Colonia, Amorita, and Quissetta have each won a race, and to-morrow's run to Newport will settle the ownership of this trophy unless some outside boat should slip in by a fluke. The Quissetta was the first boat in, at 7:37:30. She was followed by the Wasp, 7:39:40; Amorita, 7:44:50; Queen Mab, 7:52:22, and Marguerite, 8:08:21.

The Iroquois was the next boat, at 8:13. By some mistake she ran right on the line close to the markboat. Two minutes astern of her was the sloop Wayward. The Wayward was just drifting in the strong tide, and went broadside on to the Iroquois, those on board being powerless to prevent a collision. By a miracle no damage was done to either boat. The Wayward swung around on the port side of the Iroquois and then drifted further up the haven. The Uvira had the misfortune to drift on the wrong side of the line, and then, while helpless, those on board had the pleasure of witnessing the Choctaw drift across the line at 9:32 a winner in her class.

Only eight yachts finished, and then the wind died out, leaving the others far from Vineyard Haven. The Minerva got in at 7 o'clock this morning and the big schooners Alcaea and Montauk were an hour earlier. These two win in their respective classes. Many exaggerated stories have been flying about concerning the Colonia. One was that her handsome cabin was filled to the depth of four feet with water, that her china and glass ware had been smashed, and the contents of lockers and drawers spilled out in the water in the saloon and stateroom. Commodore Postley says there is no truth in the story at all. He and his guests dined on the yacht and slept on board as usual last night.

The lateness of the arrival of the yachts was a big disappointment to the Oakbluff yachtsmen. They had expected the usual lively session at their clubhouse last night. A band concert was given at the clubhouse, but was attended chiefly by members. To-day the visitors came over and many of them went in swimming, some hired bicycles, and some drove around.

The Amorita crowd has organized a new band, which is called "the Rat-Tail Band." It is not necessary to be a musician or to play any instrument to be a performer. It created a wild sensation at the club, and lots of fun. "Al" Camacho, Kenneth Murchison, Oscar Smith, G. H. Ferris, and Clifford Smith are the star performers. But Capts. "Hank" Hart and "Dickey" Sherlock are fast becoming experts.

Commodore George J. Gould of the Atlantic Club and his family are on the Atalanta here. He joined the squadron, and the Atalanta is now flying the New-York Yacht Club flag. Commodore Gould has been cruising along the eastern coast for the last few weeks. The yachts dressed ship at noon, and hackmen did a rushing business driving over to Eastchop.

To-morrow the fleet will run back to Newport, and on Tuesday there will be special races there. Several of the yachtsmen took advantage of the brisk breeze to-day, and have gone further to the eastward. Others will start back for New-York's waters to-morrow. The Ramona is going to sail outside Long Island. Augustine Monroe, who has been a guest of Mr. Hatch on board the Huron, will join the Ramona and play his part in the orchestra.

Summary of Saturday's run:

SCHOONERS—CLASS 2.

Fortuna ..... 11:30:00 Did not finish.
Montauk ..... 11:30:00 6 o'clock Sunday morning.

SCHOONERS—CLASS 3.

Alcaea ..... 11:30:00 6 o'clock Sunday morning.
Merlin ..... 11:30:00 Did not finish.
Colonia ..... 11:30:00 Ran aground.

SCHOONERS—CLASS 3.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Marguerite	11:30:00	8:08:21	8:38:21	8:28:21
Iroquois	11:30:00	8:13:00	8:43:00	8:42:07

SCHOONERS—CLASS 4.

Amorita	11:30:00	7:44:50	8:14:50	8:14:50
Quissetta	11:30:00	7:37:30	8:07:30	8:04:12

SLOOPS—CLASS 3.

Wayward	11:25:00	8:15:00	8:50:00	8:50:00
Queen Mab	11:25:00	7:52:22	8:27:22	8:26:16

SLOOPS—CLASS 4.

Wasp	11:21:51	7:39:40	8:17:47	8:17:47
Carmita	11:22:55	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS—CLASS 5.

Uvira	11:25:00	Not timed.		
Choctaw	11:23:41	9:42:20	10:18:39	10:15:29
Minerva	11:22:51	7 o'clock Sunday morning.		

The winners are Montauk, Alcaea, Marguerite, Quissetta, Queen Mab, Wasp, and Choctaw.

Mischief Wins for Half-Raters.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, Aug. 9.—The Brockville three days' regatta was brought to a most successful close yesterday. The principal events were the half-raters' race. The first race was started in the morning, but the yachts had barely covered the first round when they were becalmed, and the race was postponed until afternoon. There was a splendid southwesterly wind when the yachts started the second time. The course was triangular, three times around, nine miles in all. The starters were the Quita and Mischief of Montreal, the Peggy of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., and the Vesper of Lowell, Mass., owned by Paul Butler, who won the international race at Ogdensburg recently from Mr. Duggan of Montreal. The Vesper was sailed by Gilbert Averill of Ogdensburg, and led until the last lap of the course. The Mischief overhauled her by superior sailing, and won easily. The Quita also passed the Vesper, and came in second. The Peggy was not in the race at any stage, and dropped out at the end of the first round.

The Class A yacht race was won handily by the Getha of Ogdensburg.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, Aug. 9.—Passed East—Steam yachts Elsa, Miss E. L. Breese; Nesira, Charles A. Gould; Stranger, Mrs. George Lewis, and Toinette, Robert D. Evans. Sloop yacht Ramshee, Henry Doscher.

Passed West—Steam yachts Lorna, W. L. Stow; Hiawatha, C. L. Evans; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Countess, Frederick Gerken, and Albatross, Jacob Ruppert, Jr. Yawl Pawnee, E. D. Morgan Waterman.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—Schooner yacht Ramona, H. N. Gillig, sailed to-day.

Yachts Arrived To-day—Steamers Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt; Dora, Mr. Moroly; Fedelma, Francis L. Osgood; Hiawatha, Mr. Fielschman, and Zathnel, J. B. Thomas.

IN HONOR OF VASCO DA GAMA.

Portugal to Have a Great Celebration of India's Discovery.

Portugal is to celebrate on a grand scale next year the departure of Vasco da Gama for the discovery of India. Special silver coins and postage stamps will be issued and medals will be struck.

A memorial building will be erected, and a great series of exhibitions will be held in Lisbon. The exhibitions will include a national agricultural and cattle show, with live samples of the rural ethnography, to include competition for floricultural, arricultural, and dacteal products; a national industrial exhibition, a national ethnographical exhibition, a national exhibition for fisheries, including the hydrography and orography of the Portuguese waters, their inhabitants and flora, fishing material and industries derived therefrom, and aquariums; a national exhibition of chase, including the qualities and flora relating thereto, chase material and industries derived therefrom; a national exhibition of fine arts, including works of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and a colonial exhibition, Vasco da Gama.

The Governments of the world will be invited to send their warships to a great naval demonstration in the Tagus in July, and in the same month there will be competitions in all sports in Lisbon. The festivities will be begun in all Portuguese possessions at sunrise July 8.

TIRED OF A BAD SERVICE.

The Salt Lake Herald Wearies of Queer Chicago Reports.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 9.—The Salt Lake Herald, the leading morning newspaper of Utah, has abandoned the news service of the Chicago Associated Press, and is now receiving the full leased wire overland and Pacific coast news report of The United Associated Presses. In its issue this morning announcing the change as a "New and important step in the way of permanent improvement," The Herald says:

"That the dispatches sent out by The Chicago Associated Press have been unsatisfactory in many particulars, and anything but impartial, especially in political matters"; "That The United Associated Presses is the most independent, comprehensive, and efficient news-gathering organization in the world," and "That in making a permanent alliance with it, The Herald has availed itself of the earliest practical opportunity to cut loose from The Chicago Associated Press, and to lend the weight of its influence to the movement for having a better news service for Utah and other inter-mountain States, as well as those of the Pacific coast."

Bunce's Fleet at Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 9.—Admiral Bunce, with the flagship New-York, the battleship Indiana and the cruisers Newark, Columbia, and Cincinnati arrived in Hampton Roads at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The lighthouse tender Maple, with Secretary Carlisle and party, arrived to-night.

BOARDERS WANTED.

34th ST., 11 WEST.—Handsome parlor suite; physician or family; excellent table; other suites; Southerners accommodated; reference.

44th ST., 218 WEST.—Desirable rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining rooms; table board; references.

WEST 22d ST., 354.—Newly furnished single, double rooms, with board; terms moderate.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:30, and half hourly from 6:30 to 10:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M.

Reduced Rates Mondays.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's Circus Carnival, or Pain's Fireworks, good only on day of sale. Fifty Cents.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from Brooklyn Terminus, via Brklyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R., every 20 minutes. Round trip 20 cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets, 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 5:05, 9:50 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent (4,000 acres) rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, aquarium, and museum. All FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. South 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 9:50, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:15, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave 135th St., E. R., (Port Morris,) 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, 6 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M., for 32d St. and Cortlandt St. 11:30 A. M., and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, and 8 P. M. for all landings. Leave 135th St., E. R., (Port Morris,) 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, INCLUDING ADMISSION TO ALL ATTRACTIONS.

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Shortest Route to Coney Island.

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WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,

Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS. "NEW-YORK," and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND.

SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats via Bay Ridge leave Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40 A. M., and half hourly until 9:40, and at 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40 A. M., then half hourly until 2:10 P. M., then every 20 minutes until 9:10 P. M., and at 9:40, 10:30, 10:40 P. M. Last train for New-York, via Bay Ridge boat, leaves Sea Beach 11:10; last train, via Brooklyn Bridge, 1 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A Collection of Gems, Bargain Prices.

WATER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

THE WAABEEK, ERIAH WELCH, MGR. Trains leave New-York 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. to Saranac Inn, stage, and boat; or Tupper Lake, carriage from station. Time, one hour from Station. Arrive 9:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ.—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach,

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast

See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.

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"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 1,113, 1,354, and 1,238 Broadway, New-York; at 325 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send 10 cents in stamps for "Long Island" or 25 cents for "Summer Homes" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, N. Y.

The Clarendon, Bath Beach, L. I.

Bay 13th St., near beach; first-class; now open; also cottage rooms; bathing, fishing; reasonable.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

THE ELMER.

OPEN DURING SEPTEMBER. WM. B. ELMER, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

GREENWALDT'S HOTEL AND PICNIC Grounds, New-Dorp, S. I.—On water; largest picnic grounds in State; good table; race track.

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NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

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NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.

OUTING OF HICKORY CLUB

MEMBERS ENJOY A SAIL AND HAVE A GOOD TIME ON LAND.

Party of Five Hundred Goes up the Sound, Partakes of a Good Dinner, Goes in Bathing, and Then Come Various Contests—The Tandem Bicycle Race Was the Event and a Yellow Dog Played an Important Part.

The doughty Tammany braves known to fame as the Hickory Club indulged yesterday in their annual outing at Witzel's Grove, College Point. Long will pleasant memories of the occasion linger in the old Fifth Ward.

From the moment the trim little steamboat Isabel left the dock at the foot of Canal Street at 9:30 o'clock A. M., until she returned at 9 o'clock P. M., the best of good humor prevailed throughout the entire party of nearly 500, and not an incident occurred during the day to mar or to detract from the general enjoyment. Everybody had a good time, and the excursion was in every respect a success.

Ex-Senator Michael C. Murphy, the President of the club, who has not missed any of the fourteen excursions which the club has held, was among the first to board the Isabel, and he was soon followed by all the other officers of the club, as follows: Cornelius McMoneghan, First Vice President; James Kehoe, Second Vice President; Thomas Carrol, Third Vice President; Samuel D. Willis, Financial Secretary; John J. Gleason, Corresponding Secretary, Nathan Lauper, Recording Secretary, ex-Assemblyman John H. G. Vehslage, Treasurer, and Patrick Mallon, Sergeant at Arms.

Others who went along were John A. Hooner, Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn of the First District, Michael Kennedy, assistant Tammany leader of the district; Alderman Jeremiah Kennefick of the First District, Michael Shannon, George Blair, Assemblyman William Leonard of the Third District, Alderman Thomas Dwyer of the Third District, Bruno Bocks, interpreter in the First District Civil Court; Frank L. Bacon, Patrick Fitzgerald, Patrick Lyons, John McGrath, ex-Assemblyman Michael Brennan, Patrick Liddy, Henry Buckley, Mathew Stripp, Jr., John Murphy, Edward Byrnes, Paul F. O'Neil, Lawrence Harley, Daniel Moran, Capt. Hopke, the champion bowler of the Fifth Ward, Jeremiah Rogers, Louis Laing, ex-Assemblyman James Robinson, David McManus, Michael D. Sharn, Major Bezant, Andrew J. Doyle, Frank M. Colford, member of Tammany General Committee for the First Assembly District; Joseph Johnson of the District Attorney's office, Jacob Hushman, John Brennan of the First Ward, Jeremiah O'Connor of the First Ward, John Purcell, Tammany leader in the Third District, and William J. Atkinson.

The weather was oppressively hot when the boat started, but within a few minutes after she got down the bay there was a welcome breeze blew about her and cooled the overheated excursionists. Around the Battery and up the East River the Isabel steamed at full speed, and in a short time was passing Blackwell's Island. Crowley's Eighth Regiment Band, which accompanied the party, struck up the very appropriate air, "The Isle De Blackwell," which seemed to be applauded by a number of men on the shore.

As the Isabel passed into the Sound she encountered a fleet of small yachts loaded with pleasure seekers, who were racing. The wind was light, and the yachts were tacking about in a confusing manner, seeking a breeze to fill their sails. Several excursions, who imagined that the steamer was an unwarranted intruder in the midst of them, failed to show proper respect to her, and in consequence a number narrowly escaped being run down. One was so badly handled that she was forced to swing directly in the path of the Isabel and the result was a collision. It was slight, however, and neither boat was damaged. Though the yacht clearly was at fault, the excursionists who, a volley of unkind words from which seemed to afford them great relief.

The Isabel landed at Witzel's Grove about noon, and with the band at the head, the club marched to the big pavilion where there was prepared a fine dinner. Everybody was happy, and after drinking to the health of Col. Murphy, the excursionists proceeded to enjoy themselves for the rest of the afternoon.

It was hot in the sun, but under the trees on the hill behind the pavilion a good breeze was blowing, and there most of the men rested for a while in the shade. Then they went in bathing. The water was just right, and in a few moments there was more than a hundred bathing suits in the water. They disported like a school of porpoises for two or three hours, and emerged feeling as if they had all received new life.

John A. Hooner, Assemblyman Leonard, and Bruno Bocks were pictures of fat contentment as they paddled about in the water and floated lazily on their backs. As they are both weighty men, some of the more observing in the club declared that they distinctly saw the water rise an inch or two when they went in.

While the natatorial artists were exhibiting their accomplishments, Crowley's Band was playing a concert on the lawn in front of Witzel's Hotel. The band had no listener save a practically deaf Major Bezant, the diminutive Democrat who voted for Andrew Jackson, and is considered the mascot of the Fifth Assembly District. Major Bezant is old, but blithe and humble as ever, and as a result patronized by the Hickory Club and kept busy like a master. The Major was not to be denied, however, with a shirt bosom made of red, white and blue, and as he danced about the veranda he presented a comical appearance. When it became known that the Major was dancing, a large crowd gathered before the hotel, and he received a number of encores, to which he responded with the greatest good humor.

A number of races had been arranged by Cornelius Leary, and about 2 o'clock he announced that they would begin. Everybody then started for the meadow near the hotel, where the races were given. In each instance the prize offered was a twenty-dollar gold piece. The first was a one-hundred-yard race, which was won by Ed Tracy. Then followed a fat men's race. There were but three entries for this race. They were Charles O'Brien, Bruno Bocks, and John A. Hooner. The requirement was that no competitor should weigh less than 8½ pounds. Hooner was declared disqualified before the race, because it was discovered that he had wound a coil of lead pipe around his waist to increase his weight to the limit. He was highly indignant, because he said a "lead-pipe cinch" was something that ought to be encouraged. The race was then run by O'Brien and Bocks.

Bocks came in first, but O'Brien accused him of being light weight. A pair of grocery scales was procured, and Bocks was carefully weighed in them, and Umpire Leary announced that the scales showed that he weighed only 298 pounds. Bocks claimed that he lost the two pounds in perspiration while running, but his argument did not convince, and the twenty-dollar gold piece was awarded to O'Brien.

The next was a sack race, which was won by J. J. Gle

Then came the event of the day—a tandem bicycle race between John A. Hooner and Bruno Bocks, and Assemblyman Leonard and Patrick Lyons. The course was the gravel path around the hotel. The contestants started off amid shouts of encouragement, and it was a dead heat to the second corner. There a yellow dog ran across the path. Hooner and Bocks were disconcerted, and in trying to avoid the canine ran into him. The dog yelped, the bicycle wheels slipped, and the riders were precipitated to the walk. Leonard and Lyons ran into the fallen wheel, and they, also fell and the four big men lay in a heap on the ground. Assemblyman Finn, who was referee, declared the race off and fined both teams four bottles of champagne, but such a large crowd collected to drink it that he agreed to compromise on beer.

Other contests and games followed until 6 o'clock, when supper was announced, and after another hearty meal, the members of the Hickory Club embarked again upon the Isabel, and the steamboat started homeward.

No one was more pleased with the success of the excursion than ex-Senator Murphy.

Married at 2 o'Clock A. M.

Edward J. Fritsch, thirty-eight years old, of 177 West Twenty-fourth Street, this city, and Ella Mulligan, twenty-seven years old, of 276 Congress Street, New-Haven, were married in Jersey City yesterday by Justice Geiger at the unusual hour of 2 A. M. They said they had just arrived from New-Haven, but gave no reason for being married in Jersey City. They returned to this city.

A FEW SIMPLE FACTS FORMERLY TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

COMMONLY CALLED THE PROVERBS OF SOLOMON.

On the Money Question.

"A false balance is abomination to the Lord,
But a just weight is His delight."

Proverbs, Chap. xi., 1.

On Bimetallism and Free Silver.

"Divers weights are an abomination to the Lord."
"And a false balance is not good."

Proverbs, Chap. xx., 23.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New-York Times

will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering the National campaign and elections, for

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READ

The New-York Times

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"The little word 'to' once cost me several hundred dollars," said a well-to-do real estate dealer.

"How did it happen?" he was asked.

"Well," he replied, "I own a very desirable office down town which I usually rent for quite a handsome sum. It had got into bad condition and I had it fixed up a little and repainted, and sent a painter down to put up a sign that it was for rent again. I told him to paint on the sign 'Low Office Rent.' He went down and returned, saying he had done the work all right, and I paid him.

"Month after month passed and the office was not rented. I could not understand it, as it had not been without a renter in years.

"At last I thought I would go down and look at it. When I got to the office, I almost fainted. There, in bold letters, stood the sign:

Low Office To Rent.

"As Summer was coming no one wanted that kind of an office. That little word had cut down my income for nearly half a year."

***

There is an acrobatic fox terrier on University Place that provides amusement nightly for dozens of children. The dog is a great pet, and is kept as clean and fresh looking as if he were always in a lady's boudoir. But his cleanliness and dignity do not interfere with his fondness for athletics.

Every evening he comes out of his and his master's home, jumps up the steps of a neighbor's house, and from there to the top of the narrow iron fence. He then walks along the fence, balancing himself like a canine Blondin, until he reaches the tall post at the end. From the fence he leaps to the top of the post and perches upon it, while the children clap their hands and laugh until Washington Square is startled. The dog looks comically from side to side, appreciating his own performance.

After he has sat on his narrow perch for awhile, he leaps to the fence and walks leisurely back to his master's home and life.

They are too poor, he and his master, to own a home, with iron fences and posts; so he has to depend upon a kindly neighbor, who is so rich that he goes away for the whole Summer and leaves his fence free for the nightly promenade of the fox terrier.

***

The New-York Life Insurance Company is utilizing the fence in front of the excavation for the foundations of its new building in Broadway to good purpose. There is no advertising permitted on it, but in great white letters is printed the following inscription:

TEMPTING ODDS.

SIXTEEN TO ONE THAT THE MAN WHO HAS MANY DOLLARS WILL NOT STARVE, IF THEIR VALUE IS REDUCED ONE-HALF.

SIXTEEN TO ONE THAT THE LABORING MAN AND THE MECHANIC WILL IF THEIR WAGES ARE PAID IN FIFTY-CENT DOLLARS.

VOTE FOR SOUND MONEY.

On the same fence is this inscription, in letters a foot high:

WHEN SIX INCHES MAKE ONE FOOT,
WHEN EIGHT OUNCES MAKE ONE POUND,
WHEN SIXTEEN QUARTS MAKE ONE BUSHEL,
THEN FIFTY CENTS WILL MAKE ONE DOLLAR, AND THE POPULISTS WILL GOVERN THE UNITED STATES.
VOTE FOR HONEST MONEY.

Here is a good example for other corporations and firms in New-York that have blank walls at their disposal. There can hardly be a better way to make the broad side of a fence useful.

The Jackknife.

From The Boston Transcript.

The call for another nomination issued from Indianapolis is to meet the case of the boy's jackknife, which the recent convention at Chicago but acted over again. The platform was something entirely new to Democracy, and the candidates are not Democrats. And yet, like the boy who stuck out that it was the same old jackknife, notwithstanding the handle was new and the blade was new, there are members of the party who declare that it is the same old Democracy, and, therefore, it must be supported. Because the blade was of inferior metal and the handle hurts the hands, should not, in their opinion, prejudice the user against the knife, nor against the Chicago abomination.

BELASCO DEFIES THE HEAT.

Training Actors for a Polar Play in Terribly Torrid Weather.

When the Belasco idea of rehearsing a heroine was recently exploited in public, in the case of David Belasco against N. K. Fairbank, there were many who had an idea that there were embellishments in the description that were purely imaginative and theoretical. At that time there was no thought that an absolutely practical operation of Belasco's method would shortly be furnished, for his direction of the "Under the Polar Star" production at the Academy of Music had not then been settled upon.

Since he took charge, the members of the company have become strongly impressed that in Belasco as a stage manager they are confronted with a condition and not a theory. This applies particularly to Grace Henderson, who will play the heroine. There is just one thing which keeps the actors up to the highest pitch of their hard and laborious task during this superheated, enervating weather. It is the example of Belasco himself. He is all enthusiasm; he never tires. Members of the company have declared that Belasco must have lost at least twenty pounds in weight since the beginning of the rehearsals.

Mr. Belasco's collaborator, Clay M. Green, started in to help in the early preparations, but a few weeks of work according to the Belasco standard have driven him to the mountains to recuperate. As for Belasco himself, he may be fairly considered a marvel of the American stage to-day in directing big new productions. Nothing discourages him. He is blessed with the nervous, artistic temperament characteristic of men of genius. It is a matter of daily occurrence for him to get up at 5 A. M., swallow a cup of coffee, and then write for his new play till 10 A. M. Hastily bolting a chop, with another cup of coffee, he hurries to the theatre to direct rehearsals. He is always the first to arrive and the last to leave. Every morning he can be seen prowling around the stage long before any of the actors put in an appearance. His dark, lean face and his glide, for he never appears to walk, suggest at times the late Edwin Booth. Early each morning. When the company has assembled off goes his thin coat, and he stands in his silk shirt as he directs affairs.

Then to work! He knows every part backward—every line, every situation, every movement. It has all been studied out by him beforehand. When an actor thinks that Belasco gives him an unnecessary order or suggestion, Belasco quickly convinces the errant one that he does not—not in his old tempestuous way, for with increasing years he is taking on dignity and tolerance. Like Richard III., Belasco has a tongue that can "wheedle the devil," and an eye that can penetrate the thickest head or melt the most obdurate heart. But he overestimates the staying power of the people, not realizing for the moment that they lack his exceptional nervous energy. As he is never tired himself, it never occurs to him that the others may be tired and worn.

To Grace Henderson falls the greatest share of this distress through the tireless exertions of the dramatist. She is just the opposite of the Belasco type. He is all fire and action; Miss Henderson is languid and has the repose of a Vere de Vere. For six, eight, ten, or twelve hours a day this little woman has been tossed, buffeted, and dragged about the stage, and the exertion, combined with the excessive heat, leaves her usually in a limp, spiritless condition, from which she quickly recovers when called upon through the enthusiasm and excitement of the situation.

In the second act of this melodrama, which takes place on board a ship in the polar seas, she is disguised as a cabin boy. The Belasco idea of a young girl disguised as a boy is one which makes a small imp, and act with the energetic spirit of a boy. And so it can readily be conceived what ceaseless labor it is for her to repress her womanly nature and take on sufficient hardness characteristic of the male to please the exacting Belasco.

In Act III., which takes place on the Polar Star in Winter quarters, she is pursued by the villain of the play. This gives opportunity for more movement, nervous gesticulation of hands, and so on.

In the fourth act, which takes place on the ice floes, there is again occasion for vigorous acting. Belasco pulls her here, there, everywhere, tossing her about like a ball, snatching her from the hands of the villain, throwing her into the arms of her lover, pulling her across the stage to show how a hysterical woman would really dash to the side of a vessel with an idea of throwing herself overboard.

It is all very interesting to witness—to all but the little actress. She emerges at the close pale and limp, but she has her compensation in the fact that it is a big part.

Trouble Over a Bookbinders' Strike.

The bookbinders in the establishment of Frederick Ives, in Howard Street, are on strike. Frederick McMannus, one of the strikers, met Mr. Ives in Howard Street Saturday evening, and the two indulged in a heated argument. Ives told a policeman that McMannus had threatened him bodily harm, which the latter denied, saying he only talked quietly. McMannus was arrested, and in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday Magistrate Wentworth adjourned the case until to-day, that both could get witnesses.

COOL AT CONEY ISLAND

THOUSANDS E"JOY THE DELIGHTFUL OCEAN BREEZE.

Every Place on the Island Taxed to Its Utmost to Accommodate Those Who Fled from the Cities to Escape the Extreme Heat—Hundreds Stood in Line Waiting an Opportunity to Bathe—Crowd Was Orderly and Happy.

"Ah-h-h-h!" exclaimed 70,000 persons on arriving at Coney Island and Manhattan Beach yesterday. They were astonished, delighted, and experienced the sensation one has in plunging into a cold bath.

They had fled from torrid New-York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere; their journeys by rail, boat, trolley car, or bicycle had been almost without promise of relief, but on nearing the sea many noted that flags and bunting lay out as if fronted and at right angles to the shore.

A rush to the beaches found a delightful condition of atmosphere and water. The stiff breeze was not only cool, but was searching. On the piazzas at Manhattan Beach and the Oriental Hotel it was cool enough to suggest a Spring overcoat.

And the bathing! Exquisite! Just enough surf to tumble people up and make women and children shriek at the breaking line, where they are bound to be, instead of where the waves swell without exerting force. As the tide turned after 2 o'clock the incoming water was tepid, and there was little, if any, shock at the first dip. But after 5 o'clock the bathers who were beyond the cautious who hugged the ropes and did not venture where the surf at its highest was over chin deep, began to cry out: "Here's your ice water," and then immersion was a delight. The ocean water had become cold enough to be bracing and exhilarating, and tempered the bathers to their marrow. The possibility of sweltering after such a soothing experience appeared to be ridiculous.

Every bathing establishment turned away visitors. Wet suits were dealt out to new-comers as early as 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and no one grumbled. Lines were formed at the bathing establishments, and in some instances 200 persons, men, women, and children, were waiting for the arrival of keys, denoting vacated dressing rooms, at the cashier's office. As there was no time limit in regard to bathing costumes, at least one-third of the bathers entered the establishments early in the day, and remained until night fell amusing themselves when not in the water by burying themselves or each other in the sand, skylarking, flirting, reading, and even sleeping.

The evening bathing was not as pleasant as that in the afternoon, because shortly after 6 o'clock the lively western breeze fell. There were no longer whitecaps on the water, the surf calmed to wavelets that laved the shore, and the most timid could wade out to almost the limit of the bathing places.

Even when the breeze was at its best, the main streets of West Brighton were 10° warmer than the shore between the piers, because the intervening buildings shut off the wind. The difference in temperature was appreciable to those who went up the observatory tower, the big Chicago wheel, and the boarding platform of the Boyton chutes. At the utmost elevation there was the temperature of an ice cavern, below that of an Alpine desert.

The crowds, however, went to enjoy themselves, and every establishment, from that of the armless man, who, like the famous Miss Biffin, writes with his toes, to the Streets of Cairo, was well patronized.

"This," said a boniface, "is a spending crowd, not like some we get here. If you see visitors go gaping along and passing places without showing any interest in them, you can bet they are only here for an outing. But look at these people. As soon as they get off the trains you see them begin to look for places where there are seats vacant, and in they go. Just go along the Bowery now, and you'll have to go far from the railroad stations and the piers to get served. Its $50,000 in the pockets of the West End to-day if its a cent."

There had been some talk during the week of a strict enforcement of the Raines liquor-tax law yesterday. Nothing was done, however, acting Captain Lawson of the Twenty-fourth Precinct was everywhere in the afternoon and evening, and during the day Inspector Clayton and Deputy Commissioner Crosby were about. So far as restricting the sale of excise refreshments was concerned, there appeared to be less trouble than ever in getting them, provided the visitor acquiesced in the serving of the property "meal." One or two places in side streets exhibited the sign, "Soft drinks sold here," but they "trafficked" in liquors, all the same. One of the officers of the Twenty-fourth Precinct said that he saw no need of any action, as the excise law was "enforced" as strictly on Coney Island as anywhere in the City of Brooklyn.

"About that story of the Raines agents," he added, "there were two of them down here on Thursday, looking around. They've got to earn their salaries like all of us, and I wouldn't wonder if they took some swimming. But look at the crowd here to day. Wouldn't it be a shame to deprive them of what they came for? I don't take any stock in the story that the Raines law has been evaded here so much that the State has lost $400,000. Don't believe it has lost anything."

The west end was certainly free of brawls or intoxicated persons, while the side shows, "fakirs," and "barkers" were the greatest nuisances. There was neither let nor hindrance to performances on the stage, and the most venerable, stupid, and objectionable of the shows literally raked in shekels.

An idea was had of the suffering from the heat in New-York and Brooklyn from the trains coming to Coney Island between 8 and 9 o'clock. Nearly all carried as many passengers as in what are considered the busy hours of the day.

At Manhattan Beach no such invasion by visitors has occurred this Summer. The resources of the restaurant were taxed to the utmost, and the demands for accommodation were such as to compel the putting up of cots.

The woman who killed herself on Saturday with carbolic acid on the road leading to the bicycle track, at Manhattan Beach, had not been identified last night. The body is at Stillwell's Morgue, near the Twenty-fourth Precinct Police Station. The case is an interesting one, because of the comeliness of the suicide and the neatness and daintiness of her apparel. She may have been a Jewess, at any rate, her features are Semitic. She had dark-brown eyes and abundant brown hair, a very fair complexion, and robust development. She was at least twenty-eight years old, and weighed about 170 pounds. The body will be kept at Stillwell's until to-morrow.

There was a little gossip at the Coney Island and east end hotels yesterday about Gertrude Reynolds, the actress, and Victor Williams, son of Percy G. Williams, the millionaire owner of Bergen Beach. Miss Reynolds, who was an attraction in Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" and who has been a roof garden celebrity, is suing Mr. Williams junior for damages for opening a letter addressed to her by a male friend to Bath Beach. The suit is in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Miss Reynolds, so the story goes, made Mr. Williams's acquaintance at Bergen Beach early in the Summer, and they became on the most friendly terms. She left for Bath Beach, Mrs. Williams followed her there, and there were rumors that they were to marry. Then came a letter which the complainant says Mr. Williams opened and read. He delivered it to Miss Reynolds after several days with an apology.

Bryan's English.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

It is a small matter, and would be beneath notice, but for its evidence of habitual looseness of Mr. Bryan's mind.

The Boy Orator telegraphed a Chicago hotel:

"Save for us same rooms as we occupied last."

Passing by "saving" as scarcely passable for "reserve," Mr. Bryan meant to say "same rooms that we occupied last time." He did not mean any rooms of the same class. He meant the identical rooms he had occupied before. He did not mean the rooms he "occupied last." Nothing better shows a logical or illogical mental habit than precision or slovenliness in the use of simple words.

It is to be hoped that if it be Mr. Bryan's fate to write Presidential messages he will first get somebody to think out his argument for him and somebody else to see that the English language is justly and appropriately employed in the text. It would be pitiable to have such slinging of words follow the masterly pens that have written American State papers.

GUN MAKERS WILL PROTEST.

Not Satisfied with Award to the Savage Company.

The adoption of the Savage gun for the rearmament of the National Guard at a cost of over $300,000 is to be vigorously opposed by gun inventors and manufacturers who entered the test before the State commission named to select a gun.

There has been made to Gov. Morton a protest against his approval of the report filed by the commission named to recommend a gun for the use of the National Guard of the State. The commission sent its report to the Governor about a month ago, and it was in favor of the selection of the gun manufactured by the Savage Repeating Arms Company of Utica. The protest comes from the Winchester Arms Company and several other companies and individuals who failed to secure the approval as against the Savage gun.

The protestants claim that there seems to have been collusion between at least two members of the commission named by the Governor and the successful competitors in the test; that the commission was selected through political influence; that the Governor was made an innocent party to the transaction, and that, whether or not the report is approved by the Governor, the matter will, at the next session of the Legislature be made the subject of Legislative inquiry.

The Winchester Arms Company has requested a hearing before the Governor, and has retained Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, as counsel in the case, with David Welch of the Syndicate Building as attorney, to oppose the approval of the commission's report by the Governor.

The Governor will allow the protestants to be heard, but will not consider the report until some time after he returns from his vacation. He will grant the hearing after Gen. Tracy returns from Europe, about Sept. 20. It is expected that some sensational developments will be brought out at the hearing.

The commission named by the Governor consisted of Col. Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, E. W. Bliss of Brooklyn, and Robert H. Thurston of Ithaca. The law under which the commission was named is Chapter 500 of the Laws of 1895.

Under it the arm selected by the commission shall be adopted for the use of the military and naval forces of the State, provided the report of the commission is approved by Gov. Morton. After the report is adopted the Adjutant General is authorized to contract for not to exceed 15,000 rifles of the kind selected by the commission for the military and naval forces of the State, at a price not to exceed $20 a gun, which are to be furnished within three years after they are contracted for.

In detail, what the claim of the protestants will be at the hearing is that direct connection can be traced between two members of the commission and the promoters of the Savage Gun Company, and that it was the promoters of the Savage Gun Company who were instrumental in getting the bill through the Legislature, using certain political influence to gain their ends.

The connection, beginning at the foundation, is that some six years ago there came to Utica a man named Savage. He was made the Superintendent of the Utica Belt Line Railroad, and, while holding that position, he invented a gun. He went to Edwin H. Risley of Utica to have his patent perfected. Mr. Risley, who is a well-known patent lawyer, perfected the patent, and was successful in having made a sample gun. Since that time Mr. Risley and his friends have been trying to secure recognition for the arm by having it adopted as the proper one for the National Guard. They have been almost successful, the report needing but the approval of the Governor and Adjutant General to put $300,000 into the hands of the Savage Repeating Arms Company.

Those interested in the gun began operations by taking a trip from Gov. Morton's message to the Legislature, in which he recommended that the National Guard be rearmed. An attempt was made to have an item for the appointment of a commission, and the payment of its expenses inserted in the annual appropriation bill. This was abandoned, as it was found to be unconstitutional. The bill was then drawn, the promoters of the Savage gun, it is alleged, being the ones who caused the drafting of the measure.

One of the Oneida County members of the Assembly was asked to introduce it, but he refused. The bill was introduced by Henry E. Abell of Brooklyn, who afterward became the Secretary of the commission.

Before the commission was named, indorsements were received at the Executive Chamber from prominent Republicans throughout the State of the Commissioners named by the Executive, and so strong were the indorsements Gov. Morton appointed them. It is now alleged that Mr. Bliss of Brooklyn was a friend of Abell, who acted as Secretary of the commission and who introduced the bill; that Mr. Risley of Utica worked with Mr. Bliss in Brooklyn at one time; that Mr. Shaw of Watertown is a friend of Richard Marcy, the partner in the coal business of Charles W. Hackett, and that the report was biased.

The Savage Repeating Arms Company is not, so far as can be ascertained by the records, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.

MORE TROUSERS MAKERS STRIKE.

Victories for the Strikers Reported in the Allied Clothing Trades.

It was reported during the day that 1,000 trousers makers went out on strike yesterday, making a total of 2,500 that have struck within the last five days. These strikers met yesterday at Petopi Hall, at 112 Cannon Street, and were addressed by Joseph Barondess, who told them that they were worse off than the convicts in Sing Sing, for they can get baths and good food, whereas the strikers cannot get either.

The striking knee-pants makers, 1,500 men and 700 women, will meet to-morrow evening in Walhalla Hall. They have struck against a 50 per cent. reduction of wages, they say. Formerly they were paid 50 cents for making a dozen knee pants, and they say this has been reduced to 25 cents.

The Socialist tailors will meet on Thursday evening at Liberty Hall, at 257 East Houston Street, to decide whether they will strike or not. There are 800 men and 1,600 women in this organization. They say they were worked from twelve to fourteen hours a day, and want the time to be reduced to ten hours.

The sailor jacket makers, of whom there are some 500, threaten to strike for an advance in wages and a reduction of working time.

The Executive Committee of the striking vestmakers reported yesterday that twenty-four contractors had signed the agreement with the union, and that 400 men had returned to work. These will pay 10 per cent. of their wages for the support of those still on strike.

At the headquarters of the children's jacket makers, at 71 Suffolk Street, the men were jubilant over the victory, and in the 120 shops that have given in to the demands of the men the machines will start this morning.

A meeting of the clothing salesmen, which is a branch of the Central Labor Union, was held at 56 Orchard Street last evening. Walking Delegate Edward Friday announced that twenty out of the forty-six employers had signed the new agreement of the salesmen, and the only reason that the others had not signed was because a great number of them are out of town. As soon as they return it is expected that they will also sign the agreement.

The new agreement stipulates that ten hours shall constitute a working day during the busy season, and nine hours in the dull season, and binds the employers to employ only union hands in the manufacture of their goods.

Mr. Friday says there is no likelihood of a strike, as he thinks all the employers will sign the agreement.

May Strike Against Long Hours.

The Italian bakers, who have recently organized a union under the auspices of the Bakers' International Union, may soon strike against long working time. They say they are made to work fourteen to fifteen hours a day, and that most of them have to work seven days in the week. They will meet this evening at 240 Mott Street, and have invited the French bakers to attend the meeting. They will demand the abolition of Sunday work, and the shortening of working time on week days, and, if they do not get their demands, they threaten to strike. They will be addressed by Henry Weismann, the General Secretary of the Bakers' International Union.

Another good quality discovered in our clothes.

One means, by which Mr. —— was traced, says a newspaper, was his buying at Rogers, Peet & Co.

Leaving home hurriedly he left most of his clothes behind him; the detective suspecting he would be after new ones, called at Rogers, Peet & Co. and found his suspicion verified.

A fastidious man, Mr. —— always wanted the best.

The best for now is nun's cloth, the thinnest strong stuff made.

Black, Oxford (black and white), brown or gray.

Suit price $10.00 and $11.00.

Or unlined serge, $12 and $17; lined and half-lined $12 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SUNDAY IN CAMP MEETING

TWO THOUSAND WORSHIP AT SING SING HEIGHTS.

Crowds from the City Visit the Place and Join with the Dwellers in Devotion—The Services and Those Who Made the Addresses—A Reference to the Campaign That Meets with Approval—Some of the Cottagers.

A world enjoyed; that wants no witnesses
But its own sharers, and approving heaven;
That, like a flower deep hid in rocky cleft,
Smiles, though "tis looking only at the sky.

Such was the great gathering of Methodists in the old historic grove on Sing Sing Heights yesterday, where 2,000 persons worshipped from early morning until night amid the solemn pomp of woodland glades.

It was a great day at the old campground, and to the fixed population of the camp the morning trains from New-York carried hundreds of devout people, glad to escape from heated houses and sun-baked pavements, and yet bent upon religious duty, and prepared to sing and pray and shout hosannas from under the spreading trees of the green tract of rich woodland which overlooks the ancient town of Sing Sing.

Simple and perhaps crude it was, but the worship among such scenes of natural beauty was earnest, and the eloquence of the preachers borrowed something of the natural grandeur of the situation.

From all the surrounding country came the farmers and their buxom wives and rosy-cheeked daughters, and the concourse of ancient and dust-browned vehicles formed a picturesque addition to the scene within the camp.

It was not alone a religious camp, for on every side fluttered evidence of that other duty, patriotism, and it is safe to say that not a single structure which lined the avenues of the settlement—canvas tent, rustic cottage, or tabernacle—was without the Stars and Stripes.

It is not a slothful settlement either, for the camp was astir bedimes yesterday, and at 6 o'clock Secretary W. H. Ely, who has been twenty years an active member of the association, held family prayers in the tabernacle. Then, at 8 o'clock, there was Bible reading; at 10:30 o'clock preaching in the circle; at 1 o'clock prayer in the old Duane cottage; at 2 o'clock prayer meeting in the tabernacle, at 3 o'clock preaching in the circle; at 4 o'clock Sunday school for the children; at 6 o'clock a young people's meeting, and again preaching in the circle, followed by a prayer meeting in the Duane cottage.

The officers of the Camp Meeting Association are: President—A. H. Brummell; Vice President—S. E. Tompkins; Secretary—W. H. Ely; Treasurer—The Rev. A. C. Morehouse; Trustees—John Haight, James D. Isherwood, William Archer, Charles Crittenden, William Leonard, J. L. Henning, J. S. Hugler, A. M. Parker, and Reuben Brundage. They were all there yesterday, besides many other noted religious workers from various parts of New-York and Connecticut.

Among the cottagers in the camp are the Hammonds, Archibalds, Kinneys, Enderlys, Grangers, Parkers, Curtises, Eslers, Plants, Lemkes, Belshelmers, Halls, Noakeses, Arnells, Richardsons, Tindalls, Masons, Zimmermans, Colsess, all of New-York City; M. Plummer, S. D. Evans, C. Ray, and Messrs. Berry, Youngs, Smith, and Turnbull of Brooklyn; Mrs. Colly of Long Island, G. Bly of Tarrytown, Mr. Cox of Peekskill, Reuben Brundage of Pleasantville, Joshua G. Many of Sing Sing, and Seth Loundsbury of New-Canaan, Conn.

The Rev. A. C. Bowdish of the New-York Conference, East, is the presiding officer of the present meeting of the association.

At the 10:30 o'clock services in the circle yesterday, the Rev. George Adams of Northport, L. I., preached from the text, "In the name of God we will set up our banners." Revival services were also held in the circle by the Rev. Thomas Harrison, formerly known as "the boy evangelist," but now a man of forty years.

At the 3 o'clock services in the circle, the Rev. S. Parke Cadman of the Metropolitan Association of New-York, at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, preached an eloquent and stirring sermon on "Christ the Saviour." Concerning the duties of the hour, Mr. Cadman spoke forcefully:

"The problem which confronts us now," said he, "is greater than the gold standard or the silver issue; it is the problem of making an honest Nation, of putting into office an honest, God-fearing man, instead of some ragamuffin who is too lazy to earn his living by honest labor."

There were loud hosannas of approval during Mr. Cadman's address, and it was easily to be seen that the free silverites were not in evidence in the great congregation which listened to his words.

The vast audience was moved to a point of enthusiasm when, speaking of "courage," Mr. Cadman graphically described "Hancock the Superb" leading the memorable charge of his troops on the field of Gettysburg. It was a masterful oration, which was fittingly closed with the singing of the hymn, "When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder."

It is an idyllic existence the cottagers of the campground lead, and pretty bits of domestic life are caught with every step through the leafy aisles lined with dwellings. There is a tiny organ in each habitation, and the sweet voices of children and young girls singing Gospel hymns are heard on every side.

The Swedes have a picturesque tent where services are conducted in their native language by Pastor W. Elkling. These services are made more attractive by the fine performance of an orchestra, composed of Swedish girls, who, with violin, guitar, and mandolin, lend new beauties to the stirring Methodist hymns.

There is a commodious hotel within the camp, which is named the Brummell House, and here the executive offices of the association are situated. A great restaurant is conducted by Trustee S. D. Evans of Brooklyn, one of the most popular members of the Summer colony. Within the camp there is also a well-appointed grocery and a bakery.

At the rear of the camp grounds there is a sloping stretch of green sward, and the partial opening to a vista of blue distance between the trees. Here is situated the famous Washington spring, which gushes up into a never-ceasing flood of icy-cold water. Here tradition has it that Washington halted on his march to White Plains, and, with his staff, drank of the crystal water of the spring. To insure its preservation the spring has been leased in perpetuity to the Camp Meeting Association.

A silver gleam of waters amid the green foliage is formed by a brook wherein the trout swim fearlessly, for it is Sunday and no anglers visit the brook.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press local News, whose service is taken by the principal papers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The officers of the Immigration Bureau on Ellis Island were busy yesterday attending to about 600 persons, who had arrived on three steamships. La Normandie, from Havre, brought 226, the Peninsular, from Harlburg, 300, and the Obdam, from Rotterdam, 75.

—The body of Joan T. Kerr, fourteen years old, of 55 West Eleventh Street, who was drowned in the North River at the foot of Hubert Street was recovered at the foot of Jane Street yesterday, and taken to the Morgue.

—John Reedy, foreman on a building at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, died at the Manhattan Hospital yesterday from injuries he received Aug. 6 by being struck by a derrick.

—William Geoghegan, forty years old, died suddenly from heart disease on Saturday at 59 East Fourth Street Saturday night. His body was removed to the Morgue yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—A fire in the engine room of the three-story frame building at 100 and 102 Grand Avenue early yesterday morning caused $15,000 damage. The building is owned by E. B. Silverman & Co., of Broadway and Eighteenth Street, New-York, and is occupied by Hopper & Mills as a hat factory. The cause of the fire is not known.

—While Herrelia Skau, thirty-three years old, of 18 Clymer Street, was cooking dinner yesterday on an oil stove, the vessel exploded, and she was severely burned about the arms and body. She was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

—Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the three-story frame building, 225 Montrose Avenue, occupied by Anton Schimmel as a grocery store. The stock was damaged $1,500 and the building $500.

—Joseph McGee, five years old, fell out of the third-story rear window of his home, at 143 North Tenth Street, yesterday, and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

—John Flanagan, twenty-five years old, of Nostrand Avenue and Clarkson Street, was drowned while bathing at Bergen Beach yesterday. The body was recovered.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LEATHER LUXURY.

Every club, hotel, library and dining room needs something in leather—in big, easy, roomy rockers or princely-proud table chairs. They make a most dignified appearance. The rich tawny or dark russet of the Morocco is as handsome as durable. Some old Flemish pieces, richly carved, the wood subdued in color, but the leather covering a brilliant red, are truly high art. Leather's longevity makes it the cheapest Furniture to buy. It is even cheaper when you

"BUY OF THE M

Monday
August 10-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-10

BUTLER'S GREAT MEETING

HE HAD TWICE AS MANY HEARERS AS BRYAN CAN HAVE.

Afterward It Was Confidently Said He Would Carry This State and City, So Great Was the Enthusiasm He Awakened—The Crowd That Will Hear Bryan Will Be Composed Largely of Simply Curious Persons, as Was the Butler Crowd.

Free-silver men are declaring daily that the scramble for seats at the Bryan meeting in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night is sure indication of the great strength of the Chicago ticket in this city and State.

There undoubtedly will be a tremendous crowd in the Garden that night, but it will be no index of the result in November. Some will go to hear Bryan because they believe in his sort of politics and are going to vote for him; but by far the greater number will go merely out of curiosity.

They want to see and hear "The Boy Orator," whose eloquence swept a thousand delegates to their feet in Chicago and carried him to a nomination over men who had labored a quarter of a century for cheap money.

Curiosity leads some men to a sensational political meeting than solid partisanship has ever been able to call together.

Those who think a big crowd on Wednesday night will indicate a free-silver victory in November have forgotten some recent lessons in political history.

The exhumation of 1884 presents several remarkable analogies with the campaign of 1896.

In 1884, as in 1896, "cheap money" was the issue. In the earlier campaign, however, the supporters of cheap money had come to the full length of their argument.

They got a money so cheap that it would cost nothing to "flat" money, as the proposition will be "flat" money, without the waste of 50 cents in raw material.

They were in favor of paper money, which would be issued cheap in the depreciation of the currency of this country in the event of the triumph of free silver.

The candidate for President represented the cheap money idea. The orator who stirred the convention to its depths and who went down to the hearts of the common people of city and country, and he kindled a temporary blaze in the rural districts from Boston to bleeding Kansas. In 1896 the wave of enthusiasm starts in the West and moves eastward on Boston.

But the most striking similarity at this time is in the methods of the managers of the two parties sought to surprise and capture New-York by means of a rousing mass meeting.

This is a familiar device in the politics of the West and South, but it has never proved effective at this section, and in a great city can hardly be more than a gathering of persons curious to see and hear something new.

Even when the New-York men form their political opinions by reading and by the study of living questions, and do not wait for stump orators to tell them what to think.

In 1884 Butler, the Greenback candidate for President in 1884, began arrangements for a big mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. It was announced that the Garden would not be able to hold the crowd, so many applied for tickets, and there seemed to be such a scramble for admission.

The crowd that wanted to go seemed so enthusiastic that the Garden meeting was abandoned, a meeting was held afterward, Aug. 26, in the Masonic Hall, where Butler addressed not more than 800 persons.

The failure of this attempt did not deter the Greenbackers.

They arranged for another monster Butler mass meeting. The place selected was Union Square. It was a tremendous success. Careful estimates placed the crowd at 20,000. Bryan cannot expect to address more than one-half this number in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night, as the Garden will not hold more than 10,000 persons.

The enthusiasm at the Butler meeting, which was held the night of Sept. 15, 1884, was unbounded. The crowd overflowed into Broadway and choked travel along that thoroughfare.

It flowed over all the streets and the parkes, and crowded the steps and doorways of all the houses on the four sides. Every one Butler moved his lips or waved his hat in the crowd became frantic.

Persons who saw the demonstration compared it in effect to Kossuth's address to the Hungarians, to Patrick Henry's appeal to the House of Burgesses, and to Webster's reply to Hayne.

Many persons who, before the meeting, did not believe Butler had any chance, lost their heads under the temporary influence of the speech and the fiery enthusiasm of the crowd, and thought that he would be elected.

It was said next day in one of the New-York papers that the crowd and enthusiasm that had greeted Butler showed that he would sweep the State. The meeting had settled the campaign.

The morning after the meeting it was stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that "unprejudiced observers" had said that seven-tenths of the crowd had come out merely to see the unique figure at the head of the greenback ticket.

This estimate proved too high, as Butler received only 16,955 votes in the entire State, and only 3,499 in the City of New-York.

The mass meeting in Madison Square Garden may be ablaze with enthusiasm, but it will be utterly without significance. The American people are easily aroused by popular oratory, and will render liberal applause to eloquence, even when it is on the wrong side.

They like a flow of words, and will seem as if completely swept away by a flood of mellifluous declamation. But the next day they are the same level-headed people, guided by reason and common sense.

Twenty thousand voters cheered and applauded every word that Butler said on that memorable night in September, but on election day, six weeks later, only 3,499 were willing to vote for him.

They could cheer his oratory, but couldn't swallow his principles. They liked to hear him attack the rich and rail against the Administration; but they were not willing to vote him into an office where he might prove a firebrand for the destruction of democratic institutions.

There is a striking similarity in the career and purposes of the greenback candidate of 1884 and the free-silver candidate of 1896.

Butler stood for the depreciation of the National currency then as Bryan stands for depreciation now. Each had behind him in his nomination the element that always favors change and experiment, paternalism on the part of the Government and an easy way out of debt.

Butler depended for his strength upon swaying the crowd by a certain fiery and biting eloquence that was directed at the prosperous as if they were traitors and oppressors. He pretended to pose as the spokesman of millions of "the people," as understood in the cant phrase of politics.

Bryan also has won his way by words, and is declared by his followers to be the voice of the common people demanding redress of their grievances.

Butler sought to array the masses against the classes, and Bryan has caught up the echo of his cry.

And now Bryan, as if imitating his prototype in everything, comes to New-York to capture the metropolis by one speech. The metropolis is greater than in 1884, and could well give Bryan an audience of 30,000, where it gave Butler 20,000.

It will listen to the oratory of Wednesday night, Aug. 12, as it did to the oratory of that night of Sept. 15, 1884, and then go to the polls and vote, as it did in 1884—for sound money.

A FIGHTING BOWERY LODGER.

Arrested Under Difficulties and Then the Policeman Is Denounced.

Christopher Hinzman, a big, muscular fellow, who lives at the Nassau Hotel, in the Bowery, was in the Centre Street Court yesterday charged with assault and with fighting a policeman Saturday night.

Hinzman went to sleep in the reading room of the hotel Saturday evening, which is against the rules. William Hallock, the clerk, awakened him, whereupon Hinzman jumped to his feet and chased the clerk down the stairs and out into the Bowery. There Policeman Light of the Mulberry Street station attempted to arrest him. But it was not until a muscular citizen and the policeman's club came into the affair that Hinzman was finally overpowered.

Policeman Light arraigned his prisoner in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Mr. Hallock appearing against him. Magistrate Wentworth fined Hinzman $3.

When the case had been disposed of, a man who said he was Capt. John Kirwin, introduced himself, saying he was connected with a large gaslight corporation. Capt. Kirwin denounced Policeman Light for having used his club on Hinzman, and said he had witnessed the affair. He said the use of the club had been uncalled for, and that the policeman had been exceedingly brutal. He desired to make a charge against the policeman, and said he had a list of prominent citizens to call as witnesses.

Mr. Hallock and the policeman whose post adjoins Light's, said they thought the policeman had only done his duty, and told of the desperate fight Hinzman made and the work it took to overpower him.

Magistrate Wentworth finally told the Captain that in view of the evidence he could entertain no complaint against the officer and referred him to the Police Commissioners.

BOY BURGLARS HELD FOR TRIAL.

The Man Whom Gavit Shot Does Not Make a Complaint.

Walter Cassidy and John Gavit, the two boy burglars, were again arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday morning. Michael Sheridan of 292 Willis Avenue, who was shot, at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Brook Avenue, by Gavit, on Thursday night last, was in court, but did not make a complaint. His right arm, which was penetrated by the bullet was in a sling, but he did not appear to suffer pain.

The prisoners were arraigned on the complaint of Michael A. Busch, a hardware dealer of 2,000 Third Avenue, who charges them with having forced their way into his store on the night of Aug. 3, and stolen eight dozen pocket knives, ten carving knives, twenty boxes of silver knives, forks, &c., a mandolin, and a guitar, all valued at $135.

Gavit, upon the advice of counsel, pleaded not guilty and waived examination. Magistrate Crane held the prisoners in $2,500 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Cassidy, at the request of his mother, refused to plead or make any statement, and he, too, was held in $2,500 bail. The youthful prisoners were apparently unconcerned.

CAREFOOT LAWN PARTIES

MRS. LYNCH ENTERTAINS HER FRIENDS AT 6 O'CLOCK A. M.

Father Kneipp's Water Cure a Success on Long Island—Tramping About the Lawn in the Dew Found to be Entertaining and Healthful—Ex-Assistant District Attorney John Vincent Tells How It Has Limbered Him Up.

"May I have the pleasure of a promenade with you at the walk in the morning?" is destined to take the place of the familiar, "May I have the pleasure of a dance with you at the hop this evening?" in the conversation of the Summer youth and the Summer maiden, at the various Summer outing places where they are to be found.

Father Kneipp's water cure, or that portion of it which consists in early morning rambles in the dewy grass, has passed the stage of speculation in this country, where it is confined to invalids, and has begun on the upward course, patronized by the young people, and even by the small boys and girls, just for fun, and is on the high road to general popularity.

There is a big house down on Long Island, a few miles from Lynbrook and Rockville Centre, and not so far from the south coast of the Island but that a cool breeze from the water occasionally reaches it, laden with the salty fragrance of the ocean, where the water curists go. It is set far in from the street, in a cluster of trees, rising from the green lawns. It is a delightful Summer home, but people who ride by there in the early hours of the morning say the inhabitants have the most surprising customs of any city people they have ever seen. Lawn parties at 6 o'clock in the morning! The place seems to be filled with people. A dignified, matronly looking woman walks slowly up and down at one side of the house, every open space on the lawn is filled with young men and women, and children scamper around like young colts. The passers-by do not always see the most remarkable feature of the lawn party—there is not a foot in the lively, laughing crowd with a shoe on it. It consists of the family and friends of Mrs. Lynch of Brooklyn, who are enthusiastic disciples of the Kneipp cure.

It was Miss Mary Lynch who began it. Miss Lynch was taken last year from a severe case of nervous prostration. Her nervous system seemed so completely shattered that it was almost beyond her control. Naturally, the family was anxious, and when one day Mrs. Lynch discovered her young daughter out on the lawn, wandering here and there in her bare feet, she was shocked.

"This is the end of it," she exclaimed. "She has lost her mind entirely!"

But it was not the end; it was only the beginning. In a few days there would have been some one else shocked, if there had been any one watching. Mrs. Lynch was also out on the dewy grass in her bare feet, and she said she had not felt so well for years. Then the rest of the family followed. Then the friends who were visiting Mrs. Lynch joined in the barefoot pursuit for health.

A remarkable history of cures follows in the wake of the Kneipp cure disciples. Miss Lynch was greatly benefited. She gained flesh, and became like another person. Mrs. Lynch was cured of rheumatism, and a young man visitor troubled with insomnia and indigestion began to eat and sleep remarkably well.

"I have been obliged to go to Sharon Springs for my rheumatism every year," said Mrs. Lynch. "I was all doubled up with it at times, and when a storm was coming on I suffered frightfully. Our physician made all manner of fun of the Kneipp cure; but he can't help acknowledging that I have been cured. I tried anything last year, on the chance that it might help me. It was kill or cure. I was in such a condition that I did not care which. It is remarkable in a woman of my years. After walking two mornings I was so much better that I did not mind the approach of a storm any more than any one else. I walked as late as November, so you must believe that it helped me. I suppose I should have walked all Winter if we had staid here. You can't do anything of that kind in a city. I kept perfectly well until the middle of the Winter, when the dew went out one day and I took cold. Then I had the rheumatism until I came down here again and began to walk.

"I used to feel rather ashamed when I first began to walk, but now I don't mind it at all. I walk generally at one side of the house, and I can say that as an accommodation to Mr. Cohn, Mr. Voyke Hill-st, and on presentation the check was refused. Cohn & Co. say Reich stole the check from their safe and payment was stopped.

"

THE COLONNA RAPHAEL.

Brought Out from Obscurity and Restored to Original Beauty.

From The London Times.

The celebrated altar piece which Raphael painted in 1504-5 for the nuns of Sant' Antonio at Perugia, and which, from its subsequent owners, has been called the "Colonna" or "Ripalda" Raphael, has been purchased from the representatives of the late King of Naples by Mr. Martin Colnaghi of the Marlborough Gallery, Pall Mall. For some years past the picture, obscured and spoiled by bad "restoration," has been hanging in the south Kensington Museum; but few of those who saw it there, even of the experts and good judges, had the least idea what a beautiful and perfect picture lay hidden under the coats of disfiguring new paint with which an impious Parisian hand had recently covered it. By a very simple and harmless process, this new paint has now been happily removed, and the picture stands out in its original condition, even the old varnish being there. The only injury is one thin horizontal crack across the middle of the picture, and it was to remove the traces of this that the French restorer, about the year 1862, daubed the faces and the sky with his pigments, a process which when the picture was subsequently offered to the Louvre and the National Gallery, among the authorities to refuse to purchase it.

The altar piece consists of two parts, a square panel measuring about 5 feet 8 inches each way, and a lunette of the same width and 30 inches high, in the former, the Virgin is enthroned, with the Child in her lap; the infant St. John stands on the step of the throne, guided by the Virgin's hand, to the right are St. Paul and St. Margaret, to the left St. Peter and St. Catherine. The lunette contains the figure of God the Father, holding a golden globe in His left hand, and raising the right in benediction; on each side are flying angels. The design is truly Peruginesque, but, as Crowe and Cavancaselle have remarked, the picture was evidently left unfinished by Raphael on his departure for Florence in 1504, and elucidated on his return, when his style had been enriched by the contemplation of the great works of the Florentines, especially of Leonardo and Michael Angelo. A curious feature of the composition is that both the Divine Child and the little St. John are clothed; this, as Vasari tells us, was an occasion of the susceptibilities of the nuns.

In 1677 the convent sold the picture to Antonio Bluzzini, a Perugian noble, for 2,000 scudi, and it presently passed into the possession of the Colonna family in Rome. From the last it was taken by the pillagers of Naples and, in the troubles of 1860 it was transported to Gaeta. After the surrender the King succeeded in carrying it away, and it was safely transported to Spain, but it had been in some way pledged to the Pretender who obtained from King Francis the title of Duke of Ripalda, and by its name the picture was for some time called. Taken from Spain to Paris, the picture was in 1866 grievously repainted, so that during the succeeding years no one could have had the courage to buy it. Mr. Colnaghi had at last made the venture, and has been rewarded by finding that all the false paint really came away.

We understand that the authorities of the National Gallery are seriously considering the question of the purchase of the picture, now that they are satisfied as to its condition, especially as it is offered to them at a very different price from that paid for the Ansidei Madonna, from Blenheim, to which this is not unlike.

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

Messrs Fitzsimons & Smith have sold for Rebecca S. Mills the three-story high stoop, brownstone dwelling, 206 West Seventy-first Street, size 16.8 by 50 by 100 feet.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 123 Columbia Street, west side, 100 feet south of Houston Street, 25 by 100; five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,745.

By B. L. Kennedy, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 5 Livingston Place, east side, 17.6 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 17.2 by 50; three-story and cellar dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,181, prior mortgage, $—.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I—Smyth, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Peck. 2—Rosen vs. Mitchell. 3—Weeks vs. Lonsdale. 4—Frazer Subway Company vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 5—Isgrell vs. Cook. 6—Morrison vs. Hoyt. 7—Smith vs. Smith. 8—Thomas vs. United States Insurance Company. 9—Esterbrook vs. Behemer. 10—Byrnes vs. Hutchenson. 11—Tontine Lumber Company vs. Parks. 12—McKenney vs. Evans. 13—People, &c., ex rel. Hilton vs. Hilton. 14—Sheppard vs. Hinckley. 15—Miller vs. Edwards. 16—Reynolds vs. Birdsall. 17—Lazard vs. Hahn. 18—Peoples' &c., vs. Dolan. 19—Peonte, &c., vs. Mercantile. 20—Seward vs. Clinch. 21—Stewart vs. Ecker. 22—Pinkowitz vs. Held. 23—Cullman vs. Moore. 24—Barnes vs. Martin. 25—2 filer vs. Osborn. 26—New-York Lumber and Woodwork Company vs. Merritt. 27—People &c., ex rel. Mathie vs. People, &c. vs. Massan. 29—Myerman vs. Schoenberger vs. Blume. 30—Matter of Chas. &c. 31—Metcalfe vs. Eyre. 32—Hansen vs. Lee. 33—Opdenhein vs. Hansen. 34—Simon vs. Buchenan. 35—Dolan vs. Dolan. 36—People ex rel. Washington Bridge Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 37—Matter of Olcott & Co. 38—Carroll vs. Carroll. 39—Cormully & Jeffrey Manufacturing Company vs. Smith. 40—Kaye vs. East River Savings Institution. 41—People &c., vs. Madison Square Bank. 42—Esther vs. Gould. 43—People &c., vs. Riverside Furnace and Mining Company. 44—People, &c., vs. Mut. and Sav. Life Insurance Company. 45—Ferris vs. McAdam. 46—Stone vs. Ives. 47—Seimers vs. Sickles. 48—Dwyer vs. Rorke. 49—Eaus vs. Kleiber. 50—Tucker vs. Moore. 51—Stow vs. Booker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Rovert, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold S. Willis to Probate; William O. Rawlins, Jamie Hamilton, Mary Josephine Strong, William Strack, John H. McGiver, James O'Connell, Henry L. Hughes, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Gaat vs. Schenker—John L. O'Brien, Kountze vs. Sewell—John Hone, Jr., Matter of Fuller's New Automated Gear Company—M. ' Minor, Matter of East Side Park—Joseph J. Berry, Ester Feldmer Seckler vs. Solomon.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Matter of Boyd—Byron Traver, Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Kaldenberg—Edward Schenck.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Henry Moulton vs. Joseph Smith—John J. Breen.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—No calendar until Sept. 14, 1896.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

WANTED—Dwelling houses for sale and to let in first class localities for cash purchasers and desirable tenants.

Douglas Robinson & Co.,

500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY,

4 and 6 Warren St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 160 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 6 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres unctleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell or $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. G. CARSWELL, No. 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Bachelor Apartments to Let.

NO. 5 EAST 27TH ST.

Two rooms and bath; parquet floors; steam heat. Meals served in rooms if desired.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS, 7 ROOMS AND BATH, STEAM heat, $35 and $30; No. 18 East 91st St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. and to the creditors of the receivers of said company. In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK et al. vs. RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. COMPANY et al. Consolidated cause in equity.

It appearing from the records and files in this suit that the property of the above-named defendant, the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, has been sold under the decree of this court of April 12, 1894, and possession thereof delivered by the receivers of said company to the purchasers of said property, under like order and decree; and it further appearing that Frederick W. Huidekoper and Reuben Foster, who, together with Samuel Spencer, had theretofore been appointed receivers in this cause, were by this court ordered to cease to act as such receivers from and after the thirty-first day of December, 1894, and that the said Samuel Spencer was, in and by said order, continued as sole receiver of the property, assets and effects of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company; and it further appearing that the said purchasers under said decree of sale took the property upon the express condition that they and their assigns should, among other things, pay off and satisfy all claims theretofore filed in this case, or in either of the causes consolidated herein, but only when this court should allow such claims and adjudge the same prior in lien or superior in equity to the mortgage foreclosed in this suit and in accordance with the decree of the court, allowing such claims and adjudging with respect thereto, and also upon the further condition that such purchasers, or their assigns, should pay on or satisfy all debts or obligations incurred or to be incurred by the receivers having possession of such property which should not be paid by said receivers, and which should be adjudged by this court to be debts or obligations properly chargeable against the property purchased and in preference to or superior to the lien of the mortgage foreclosed in this suit; and it further appearing that said trust should be wound up, and that said Samuel Spencer should be discharged as such sole continuing receiver, and that his accounts as such receiver should be carefully audited, on motion of Leslie Ryan, counsel for said sole continuing receiver, it is hereby ordered that all claims outstanding against the receiver of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and all claims against the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company which are alleged to be prior or superior to the lien of the said mortgage foreclosed, which mortgage bore date October 1, 1886, be filed with the special masters in chancery heretofore appointed in this cause, on or before the first day of December, 1896, and that on the failure of the holder of any such claim so filed the same within said time, such claim shall be forever barred, and the right of participating in the proceeds of the sale of the said road and premises from any right of payment against the said corporate property, or the purchasers of said property, or their assigns, and creditors, in such order and priority as would not be in any manner applicable to the rights or claims of the Central Trust Company of New-York, one of the complainants herein, as trustee under the first mortgage on said property, dated October 1, 1886, or as trustee under the mortgage dated February 1, 1892, or as trustee under the equipment mortgages, or either of them, referred to in the decree of foreclosure and sale in this cause. And it further ordered that said special masters, Mr. Frederick W. Huidekoper and Thomas R. Atkins, Esquires, shall give notice of this order by publication three times a week for four weeks, commencing August 10, 1896, and once a week during the other months of November, 1896, in the newspaper designated in the decree entitled, "The Richmond Dispatch," published in the City of Richmond, Va.; in the City of Baltimore, Md.; in the City of Washington, D. C.; in the City of Richmond, Va.; in the City of Raleigh, N. C.; in the City of Columbia, S. C.; in the City of Atlanta, Ga.; in the City of Birmingham, Ala., and in the City of Columbus, Miss. NATHAN GOFF,

United States Circuit Judge.

August 3, 1896.

Published in compliance with the above order.

M. L. PLEASANTS,
THOS. S. ATKINS,
Special Masters.

Richmond, Va., August 8, 1896.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as voluntary receiver of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1896, and filed at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon in that day, by William H. Dyer, auctioneer, all the property, all the trade marks, copyrights, franchises, good will, assets, and rights of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in and to the said newspaper known as "The New-York Times," and the said property to be sold as a whole, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid to said receiver at the time of the sale; the balance will be required to be paid in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid order, to which order reference is hereby made. Purchaser also to have option to buy all said book accounts as provided in said order. For further details apply to the attorney for the receiver or to the auctioneer. Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896. ALFRED ELY,

As Receiver as Aforesaid.

LOUIS M. DULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SCHUYLER STREET, NEW-YORK.—Supreme Court, City of New-York.—C. WATSON COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS H. FOTY, Rosina Reilley, Charles Arever, Susan M. Layton, William McGirr, and Bouck Barnett, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. De Witherspoon, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in Schuylerville, in the town and county of Westchester, known on a map entitled map or partion of Schuylerville, in town and county of Westchester, 1874, New-York, May 18th, 1874, Garret J. Byrne, engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, but the 5th August 1874, and more particularly bounded commencing together as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Schuyler Street at the same is laid down on said map, distant 200 feet northwesterly from the northeasterly corner of Schuyler Street and Elliott Avenue as laid down thereon; running thence northeastwardly and parallel with Elliott Avenue 141 feet and 4 inches; thence northwestwardly 110 feet and 4 inches; thence southwestwardly 146 feet and 5 inches to Schuyler Street; thence southeastwardly and along Schuyler Street 81 feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices buildings, rights, members, privileges, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.

And also all those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, known upon said map by the Numbers thirteen, (13,) one hundred and seventy-nine, (179,) and one hundred and eighty, (180,) the said lot Number thirteen (13) being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Elliott Avenue laid down on said map distant one hundred feet southwestwardly from B Street, also laid down thereon; running thence southeastwardly parallel to B street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly parallel to Elliott Avenue one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northwestwardly parallel to B Street one hundred feet to Elliott Avenue, and thence northeastwardly along Elliott Avenue twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

The said lots 179 and 180 being bounded and containing together as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Schuyler Street as laid down on said map distant one hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from Elliott Avenue as laid down thereon; running thence northeastwardly and parallel with Elliott Avenue one hundred and forty-one feet and four inches; thence northwestwardly one hundred and ten feet and four inches; thence southwestwardly one hundred and forty-six feet and five inches to Schuyler Street; thence southeastwardly along Schuyler Street eighty-one feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New-York, July 28th, 1896.

ALFRED E. MARLING,
Referee.

CHARLES D. INGERSOLL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy29-law6wM

SIXTIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—CAROLINE E. POST, plaintiff, against FRANCES LISSBERGER, and LAZARUS LISSBERGER, her husband, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in block number —— in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixtieth Street distant one hundred and eighty feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said Sixtieth Street and Fourth Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixtieth Street, twenty (20) feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Fourth Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Sixtieth Street; and thence westwardly, along said southerly side of Sixtieth Street, twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 8th, 1896.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Aug. 7, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1896.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to August 14th, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, August 7th, 1896.

APPLETON L. CLARK, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the Sturtevant House, No. 151 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. ma30-1aw6mM

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December, 1896, and that on the failure of the holder of any such claim so filed the same within said time, such claim shall be forever barred, and the right of participating in the proceeds of the sale of the said road and premises from any right of payment against the said corporate property, or the purchasers of said property, or their assigns, and creditors, in such order and priority as would not be in any manner applicable to the rights or claims of the Central Trust Company of New-York, one of the complainants herein, as trustee under the first mortgage on said property, dated October 1, 1886, or as trustee under the mortgage dated February 1, 1892, or as trustee under the equipment mortgages, or either of them, referred to in the decree of foreclosure and sale in this action. And it further ordered that said special masters, Mr. Frederick W. Huidekoper and Thomas R. Atkins, Esquires, shall give notice of this order by publication three times a week for four weeks, commencing August 10, 1896, and once a week during the other months of November, 1896, in the newspaper designated in the decree entitled, "The Richmond Dispatch," published in the City of Richmond, Va.; in the City of Baltimore, Md.; in the City of Washington, D. C.; in the City of Richmond, Va.; in the City of Raleigh, N. C.; in the City of Columbia, S. C.; in the City of Atlanta, Ga.; in the City of Birmingham, Ala., and in the City of Columbus, Miss. NATHAN GOFF,

United States Circuit Judge.

August 3, 1896.

Published in compliance with the above order.

M. L. PLEASANTS,
THOS. S. ATKINS,
Special Masters.

Richmond, Va., August 8, 1896.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as voluntary receiver of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1896, and filed at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon in that day, by William H. Dyer, auctioneer, all the property, all the trade marks, copyrights, franchises, good will, assets, and rights of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in and to the said newspaper known as "The New-York Times," and the said property to be sold as a whole, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid to said receiver at the time of the sale; the balance will be required to be paid in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid order, to which order reference is hereby made. Purchaser also to have option to buy all said book accounts as provided in said order. For further details apply to the attorney for the receiver or to the auctioneer. Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896. ALFRED ELY,

As Receiver as Aforesaid.

LOUIS M. DULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SCHUYLER STREET, NEW-YORK.—Supreme Court, City of New-York.—C. WATSON COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS H. FOTY, Rosina Reilley, Charles Arever, Susan M. Layton, William McGirr, and Bouck Barnett, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. De Witherspoon, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in Schuylerville, in the town and county of Westchester, known on a map entitled map or partion of Schuylerville, in town and county of Westchester, 1874, New-York, May 18th, 1874, Garret J. Byrne, engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, but the 5th August 1874, and more particularly bounded commencing together as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Schuyler Street at the same is laid down on said map, distant 200 feet northwesterly from the northeasterly corner of Schuyler Street and Elliott Avenue as laid down thereon; running thence northeastwardly and parallel with Elliott Avenue 141 feet and 4 inches; thence northwestwardly 110 feet and 4 inches; thence southwestwardly 146 feet and 5 inches to Schuyler Street; thence southeastwardly and along Schuyler Street 81 feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices buildings, rights, members, privileges, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.

And also all those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, known upon said map by the Numbers thirteen, (13,) one hundred and seventy-nine, (179,) and one hundred and eighty, (180,) the said lot Number thirteen (13) being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Elliott Avenue laid down on said map distant one hundred feet southwestwardly from B Street, also laid down thereon; running thence southeastwardly parallel to B street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly parallel to Elliott Avenue one hundred and forty-one feet eight inches to Schuyler Street, and thence southeastwardly along Schuyler Street fifty feet to the place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to both and all of said above-described premises; that by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, the town of Schuylerville was annexed to and made part of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, August 7, 1896.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

WESTMORELAND D. DAVIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

au3-2aw8WM&F&Su25

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against THOMAS BRIEN, if living, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 19th day of August, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street distant westerly one hundred feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of said street with the westerly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with said street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 24th, 1896.

CHARLES D. INGERSOLL, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

jy27-2aw8WM&Th&au17

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PIKE, SYLVESTER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYLVESTER M. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, administratrix, at the office of Thos. S. Mount, her attorney, at his place of transacting business, at Stony Brook, Suffolk County, New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. SARAH M. HOGAN, Administratrix. THOS. S. MOUNT, Attorney, Stony Brook, Suffolk Co., N. Y. ap20-1aw6mM

SCHAPPERT, ANTON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON SCHAPPERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mary K. Norz, executrix, at 1,241 Westchester Avenue, corner Intervale Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1896. KATHARINA E. HERLBUT, MARY K. NORZ, Executrices. CHARLES GOELLER, Attorney for Executrices, P. O. and office address 99 Nassau Street, New-York City. law6mM

SHEFFIELD, CHARLES JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the Windsor, 571 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February, 1896. LAURA B. SHEFFIELD, Administratrix. BOARDMAN & CHILDS, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 96 Broadway, New-York City. f10-1aw6mM

SHIELDS, LEWIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS N. SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the Sturtevant House, No. 151 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. ma30-1aw6mM

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December, 1896, and that on the failure of the holder of any such claim so filed the same within said time, such claim shall be forever barred, and the right of participating in the proceeds of the sale of the said road and premises from any right of payment against the said corporate property, or the purchasers of said property, or their assigns, and creditors, in such order and priority as would not be in any manner applicable to the rights or claims of the Central Trust Company of New-York, one of the complainants herein, as trustee under the first mortgage on said property, dated October 1, 1886, or as trustee under the mortgage dated February 1, 1892, or as trustee under the equipment mortgages, or either of them, referred to in the decree of foreclosure and sale in this action. And it further ordered that said special masters, Mr. Frederick W. Huidekoper and Thomas R. Atkins, Esquires, shall give notice of this order by publication three times a week for four weeks, commencing August 10, 1896, and once a week during the other months of November, 1896, in the newspaper designated in the decree entitled, "The Richmond Dispatch," published in the City of Richmond, Va.; in the City of Baltimore, Md.; in the City of Washington, D. C.; in the City of Richmond, Va.; in the City of Raleigh, N. C.; in the City of Columbia, S. C.; in the City of Atlanta, Ga.; in the City of Birmingham, Ala., and in the City of Columbus, Miss. NATHAN GOFF,

United States Circuit Judge.

August 3, 1896.

Published in compliance with the above order.

M. L. PLEASANTS,
THOS. S. ATKINS,
Special Masters.

Richmond, Va., August 8, 1896.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as voluntary receiver of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1896, and filed at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon in that day, by William H. Dyer, auctioneer, all the property, all the trade marks, copyrights, franchises, good will, assets, and rights of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in and to the said newspaper known as "The New-York Times," and the said property to be sold as a whole, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid to said receiver at the time of the sale; the balance will be required to be paid in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid order, to which order reference is hereby made. Purchaser also to have option to buy all said book accounts as provided in said order. For further details apply to the attorney for the receiver or to the auctioneer. Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896. ALFRED ELY,

As Receiver as Aforesaid.

LOUIS M. DULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SCHUYLER STREET, NEW-YORK.—Supreme Court, City of New-York.—C. WATSON COMPANY, plaintiff, against THOMAS H. FOTY, Rosina Reilley, Charles Arever, Susan M. Layton, William McGirr, and Bouck Barnett, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of August, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. De Witherspoon, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in Schuylerville, in the town and county of Westchester, known on a map entitled map or partion of Schuylerville, in town and county of Westchester, 1874, New-York, May 18th, 1874, Garret J. Byrne, engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, but the 5th August 1874, and more particularly bounded commencing together as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Schuyler Street at the same is laid down on said map, distant 200 feet northwesterly from the northeasterly corner of Schuyler Street and Elliott Avenue as laid down thereon; running thence northeastwardly and parallel with Elliott Avenue 141 feet and 4 inches; thence northwestwardly 110 feet and 4 inches; thence southwestwardly 146 feet and 5 inches to Schuyler Street; thence southeastwardly and along Schuyler Street 81 feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices buildings, rights, members, privileges, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.

And also all those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, known upon said map by the Numbers thirteen, (13,) one hundred and seventy-nine, (179,) and one hundred and eighty, (180,) the said lot Number thirteen (13) being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Elliott Avenue laid down on said map distant one hundred feet southwestwardly from B Street, also laid down thereon; running thence southeastwardly parallel to B street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly parallel to Elliott Avenue one hundred and forty-one feet eight inches to Schuyler Street, and thence southeastwardly along Schuyler Street fifty feet to the place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to both and all of said above-described premises; that by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, the town of Schuylerville was annexed to and made part of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, August 7, 1896.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

WESTMORELAND D. DAVIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

au3-2aw8WM&F&Su25

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against THOMAS BRIEN, if living, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 19th day of August, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street distant westerly one hundred feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of said street with the westerly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with said street seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 24th, 1896.

CHARLES D. INGERSOLL, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHAPPERT, ANTON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON SCHAPPERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 64 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. FRANZ DUNNING, Executor; WILLIAM M. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 87 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

GRAYDON, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. GRAYDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1896. HENRY H. MAN, Executor. DUANE P. CORE, Attorney for Executor, 56 Wall Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE